

County Borough of Eastbourne.



ANNUAL REPORT

For 1924 on the

*Health of Eastbourne*

VITAL STATISTICS, SANITARY WORK, etc.

W. G. WILLOUGHBY, M.D., Lond.,

Major R.A.M.C., Ret. ;

M.D. Lond. in State Medicine ;

M.R.C.S. Eng. ; L.R.C.P. Lond. ;

Diplomate in Public Health of Cambridge University.

EASTBOURNE :

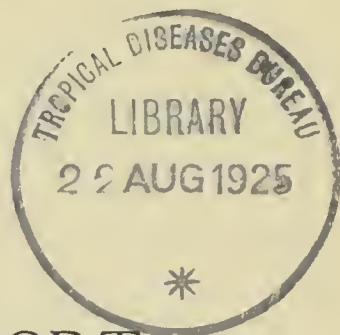
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*With the Medical Officer of Health's  
Compliments.*

*Eastbourne.* .....

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# Public Health Department, 1924.

\*Mr. Alderman HOLLINS, *Chairman*.

\*Mr. Alderman MARTIN, *Deputy-Chairman*.

*The Mayor* (Mr. Alderman SODDY).

\*Mr. Alderman BREACH.

\*Councillor Miss HUDSON.

\*Alderman Sir C. O'BRIEN  
HARDING.

Mr. Councillor HODGSON.

Mr. Councillor MARSHALL.

\*Mr. Councillor ALCE.

Mr. Councillor PACKHAM.

\*Councillor Miss CHAMBERLAIN.

Councillor Miss THORNTON.

\*Members of the Hospitals and Tuberculosis Sub-Committee.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

Councillor Miss HUDSON (*Chairman*).

Councillor Miss CHAMBERLAIN (*Deputy-Chairman*).

Alderman Sir CHARLES O'BRIEN  
HARDING, J.P.

Mr. Alderman MARTIN.

Mr. Alderman SIMMONS.

Mr. Alderman HOLLINS.

Councillor Miss THORNTON.

Mrs. PARRISS.

Mrs. STREATFEILD.

} *Co-opted Members.*

## STAFF, 1924.

*Medical Officer of Health :*

W. G. WILLOUGHBY, M.D., Lond., D.P.H., M.R.C.S., etc.

*Assistant M.O.H. :*

Miss E. H. B. COGHILL, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.F.P.S.

*Sanitary Inspectors :*

E. G. SPEARS, Cert. S.I.

J. H. OLLETT, Cert. S.I., R.P.C.

S. R. HENDERSON, Cert. S.I.

*Borough Analyst :*

Dr. S. ALLINSON WOODHEAD, F.I.C., LEWES.

*Health Visitors, etc. :*

Miss R. CLARK (1909).

Miss M. L. RICHNELL (1918).

Miss I. SIMMONS (1918).

Mrs. L. FORWARD (1922).

Miss L. CURTIS (1923).

*Clerks :*

H. T. HOUNSOM (Chief Clerk).

Miss M. G. BENEY.

A. H. HOOKHAM.

R. E. C. GODDARD.

Miss M. FRY.

*Disinfecter, etc. :* C. PRODGER.

## County Borough of Eastbourne, 1924.

---

SITUATION.—Latitude,  $50^{\circ} 46' \text{ N.}$  ; Longitude,  $0^{\circ} 17' \text{ E.}$

ELEVATION OF THE AREA BUILT OVER.—Varies from 140 feet above (at the West End) to 4 feet below high water mark (in East of the Borough).

SLOPE.—From West to East. ASPECT.—South and South-East.

AREA.—Of the Borough, 6833 acres, including foreshore 332 acres ; of the part built over, about 2300 acres.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—For the Borough, 8 persons per acre ; for the part built over, about 28.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES.—At census of 1891, 5,190 ; at Census of 1901, 7,088 ; at Census of 1911, 8,967 ; at Census of 1921, 10,083.

POPULATION.—Census (1891), 34,960 ; Census (1901), 43,344 ; Census (1911), 52,542 ; Census (1921), 62,028.

RATEABLE VALUE.—£519,942.

GENERAL DISTRICT RATE, 4s. 8d. BOROUGH RATE, 4s. 8d.  
Total, 9s. 4d.

BIRTH-RATE.—12.1 per 1,000. England and Wales, 18.8.

DEATH-RATES.—Nett death-rate, 10.88 per 1,000. England and Wales, 12.2.

Nett Infantile Mortality, 58.55 per 1,000 births.  
England and Wales, 75.

MEAN ANNUAL TEMPERATURE.—50.5 degrees Fahr.

HOURS OF BRIGHT SUNSHINE.—1,778.1 hours,

TOTAL RAINFALL.—32.73 inches.



*To His Worship the Mayor and to the Aldermen and Councillors  
of the County Borough of Eastbourne.*

---

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health, I beg to submit herewith my Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the year 1924. It is the thirty-first Annual Report that I have submitted to you and includes the Vital Statistics, the work of the Sanitary Department, and items pertaining to the Public Health of the Borough.

The year 1924 has been a satisfactory one as regards general health of Eastbourne, but in general and infantile mortality the good records of the year 1923 were not quite reached.

As regards infectious diseases the year was exceedingly good. Details as to these will be found in the body of the report, and the freedom from this form of ailment was easily a record. Climatic conditions no doubt were partly the cause of this.

Of the 89 County Boroughs and large Towns outside the outer ring of London, there were nine with a lower total death rate. As some of these were lower only by slight fractions, a more liberal estimate of our population by the Registrar General would have altered our relative positions.

In 1923 Eastbourne had the lowest infantile mortality rate ; in 1924, we had an unusual number of deaths due to premature birth, and there were eleven of the above towns with lower rates. Premature birth is associated with social conditions of the parents and emphasizes the importance of ante natal work in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare. It is also not unconnected with the Housing difficulties.

The Registrar General's Annual Summary shews that alone of all the County Boroughs and great Towns of England and Wales, Eastbourne had no death from diarrhoea or enteritis. The climatic conditions favoured a low mortality



in this respect all over the Country. There were also no deaths from Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Diphtheria. On the other hand, there were 26 from Influenza, and of the 89 towns alluded to, 15 had fewer deaths from this disease. There were three deaths from Whooping Cough.

The total amount of Tuberculosis in the Borough and the number of deaths shew decreases in each case. The improvement as regards non-pulmonary tuberculosis is marked.

Cancer proportionately increases as a cause of death here as elsewhere. Reference to the details will shew that most of the cases are at a late age.

Insufficient housing and unemployment are the most serious adverse factors with which the department has to contend. Details in the report shew the figures as to the construction of new houses. Eastbourne, from the Census of 1911 to that of 1921, increased in population by about 900 persons per annum. Allowing six persons per house, it will be seen that many more houses are required annually for normal increase, than are being erected. Leeway as regards the conditions already existing is all the more, therefore, not being made up.

I wish to again record my appreciation of the efficient work of my Staff. The nature of the duties imposed on the Department is extremely varied, and the work of the Staff during the year has been most satisfactory in coping with them. Mr. H. T. Hounsom has been of particular assistance, and especially in the preparation of this Report.

I am indebted to the members of the Medical Profession in Eastbourne for their kindness and consideration, and I beg to sincerely thank the members of the Council, and particularly the Public Health Committee, for their constant support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. G. WILLOUGHBY,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

### PHYSICAL FEATURES.

THE Borough of Eastbourne, situated in Lat.  $50^{\circ} 46'$  and Long.  $0^{\circ} 17'$  E. was incorporated in June, 1883. On April 1st, 1911, Hampden Park was added and the Borough became a County Borough.

The acreage is 6,833 ; of this 19 acres are inland water and 332 acres foreshore.

Only about one-third of the acreage is built over, the remainder is mainly Downs and agricultural land.

The Borough is situate on and at the foot of the Eastern slope of the South Downs. The highest point is 590 feet above sea level on the Downs ; the portion covered by houses varies from 150 feet above to 4 feet below sea level. The Downs shelter the town from the West and South-West.

The front of the town is open to the sea facing South and South-East, and this ensures a very large amount of sunshine, as is shown by the sunshine record.

One of the most satisfactory characteristics of Eastbourne is the large extent of the Borough compared with the number of houses and population. The large extent and number of open spaces and gardens conduce to its healthiness.

With the large extent of free and open sea front along the South and South-East and the Downs on the South-West and West free and open to the public, Eastbourne is well provided with open space around it.

### GEOLOGY.

Geologically, there is much variation in the soil in the different parts of the Borough. Eastbourne is for the greater part on chalk, which is a very healthy sub-soil. There is a comparatively small amount of clay soil in the central part of the town, and a strip of upper greensand,

which is narrow along the Grand Parade and widens as it passes from West to East to about Bourne Street, where it narrows again until it ends about half-a-mile east of the Pier. The remainder of Eastbourne in the East is on alluvium and on the beach.

Of the Wards, Meads and St. Mary's are entirely on chalk, and Upperton almost entirely so. The Central and Eastern districts are to a small extent on chalk and greensand, but mainly on alluvium and shingle, with a little clay. Valley gravel covers the chalk and greensand in the valleys.

Hampden Park is on the alluvium just at the termination of the chalk.

#### METEOROLOGY AND CLIMATE.

Full details, and comparative tables, of the Meteorology of Eastbourne are given in the Annual Meteorological Report prepared by the observer, Mr. Hookham. Readings have to be taken every day throughout the year in all weathers, at 9 a.m., 5 p.m., and 9 p.m., Greenwich Mean Time, and this work is heavy, independently of the mathematical and clerical part of the duties. Eastbourne is a special Meteorological Station, and the department is kept in accord with the wishes of the Meteorological Office in London.

A daily telegram (including Sundays) at 5 p.m., conveys information to the Meteorological Office, and a similar telegram is also sent after the 9 a.m. observations on weekdays, during the time that Summer Time is in force.

The Instruments in use are :—

1. Sunshine Recorder and Electric and Indicating Cup Anemometers at the Grand Hotel.
2. Rain Gauge, Carlisle Road enclosure.
3. Barometer at the Grand Parade Shelters.
4. Thermometers, Maximum, Minimum, Wet and dry Bulb, in Screen, Earth (1ft. and 4ft.), Grass Minimum, Carlisle Road enclosure.
5. Sea Thermometer, the Pier.

We are obliged to the Grand Hotel and Eastbourne Pier Companies for kind permission to use their premises.

Summary for the year 1924 :—

Rainfall, 32.73 inches.

Number of days on which 0.01 or more rain fell, 171.

Highest recorded barometric reading, 30.650 inches  
(1037.9 millibars) on January 26th.

Lowest ditto, 29.082 inches (984.4 millibars) on  
February 10th.

Highest recorded temperature in the shade, 75  
degrees on July 12th.

Lowest ditto, 26 degrees on February 18th.

Total amount of sunshine, 1778.1 hours.

Number of sunless days, 61.

Mean annual temperature, 50.5 degrees.

The proximity of the sea and the peninsular position of  
the Borough ensure equability of climate.

#### RAINFALL.

The rainfall for the year was 32.73 inches. Rain fell on  
171 days. The rainfall was 1.99 inches above the average.

Rainfall, 1923	.. .. .	35.85 inches.
Year of lowest fall	.. .. . 1921,	15.79 ..
Year of previous lowest fall	.. .. . 1901,	20.19 ..
Year of highest fall	.. .. . 1894,	38.54 ..
Average rainfall, five years, 1881-1885..		31.05 ..
.. .. . 1886-1890..		29.22 ..
.. .. . 1891-1895..		32.27 ..
.. .. . 1896-1900..		29.48 ..
.. .. . 1901-1905..		27.20 ..
.. .. . 1906-1910..		30.86 ..
.. .. . 1911-1915..		34.59 ..
.. .. . 1916-1920..		32.26 ..
Average rainfall, ten years, 1881-1890..		30.14 ..
.. .. . 1891-1900..		30.87 ..
.. .. . 1901-1910..		29.04 ..
.. .. . 1911-1920..		33.42 ..
Average rainfall, 20 years, 1881-1900..		30.50 ..
.. .. . 1901-1920..		31.23 ..
Average rainfall, 30 years, 1881-1910..		30.01 ..
.. .. . 1892-1921..		30.53 ..

Average rainfall, 32 years,	1892-1923..	30.62 inches
Average rainfall, 35 years,	1876-1910..	30.92 „
„ „	1881-1915..	30.74 „
„ „	1888-1922..	30.49 „
Average rainfall, 36 years.	1888-1923..	30.64 „
Average rainfall, 40 years,	1881-1920..	30.87 „

#### TEMPERATURE.

The mean of the maximum temperature for the year was 55.1 degrees and the mean of the minimum temperature was 45.9 degrees, giving a mean annual temperature of 50.5 degrees.

The mean of the maximum temperature for the six Winter months was 49.9 degrees and of the minimum temperature 40.9 degrees with a mean temperature for these months of 45.4 degrees.

Average temperature—

	Max.	Mean of Min.	Max. & Min. combined.
32 years, 1892-1923 ..	55.8	45.4	50.6
35 years, 1876-1910 ..	55.5	44.4	50.0
35 years, 1881-1915 ..	55.8	45.0	50.4
36 years, 1888-1923 ..	55.6	45.3	50.5

#### SUNSHINE, 1924.

The amount of sunshine was 1778.1 hours and was the fourth highest recorded for the United Kingdom; the average per day throughout the year was 4.86 hours or 0.02 hours above the average. The daily average varied from 8.95 hours in July to 2.06 hours in January.

Average sunshine—

	Daily hours.	Average Total hours.	Per cent. of possible.
25 years, 1886-1910 ..	4.89	1786	40
32 years, 1892-1923 ..	4.99	1822.2	41
35 years, 1881-1915 ..	4.88	—	40
37 years, 1887-1923 ..	4.93	1800.6	40

#### WINDS.

Of the 1,098 total observations the prevailing winds



during the year came from the West, with a total of 331 observations or 30.14 per cent.

The observations from the East only totalled 74 or 6.74 per cent.

#### SEA TEMPERATURE, 1924.

The monthly average sea temperature at the Pier Head was as follows :—

		1924.	Average, 1888-1923.			1924.	Average, 1888-1923.
Jan.	..	42.9	42.2	July	..	62.1	62.3
Feb.	..	40.8	41.1	Aug.	..	62.0	63.5
Mar.	..	41.0	42.7	Sept.	..	59.9	60.9
April	..	43.8	46.6	Oct.	..	56.1	55.5
May	..	52.2	52.8	Nov.	..	50.1	49.5
June	..	57.8	58.4	Dec.	..	47.9	45.2
						Average, 1888-1923.	
Year		..	..	1924.	..	51.4	51.7

#### POPULATION.

Local details of the 1921 Census as to the Eastbourne population were given in my Report for 1923. The chief features were as follows :—

The enumerated population on the night 19th-20th June, 1921, was 62,028: Males, 24,864; and females, 37,164.

The increase since the 1911 Census was 9,486, and the increase from 1901 to 1911 was 8,968.

The increase from 1911 to 1921 was 18.1% and was made up as follows :—Gain by excess of births over deaths, 2,294; and gain by excess of immigration over emigration, 7,192, the gain in this latter respect being larger than the gain in any other unit of the County of Sussex, even including Brighton.

The excess of females over males in 1921 was 12,300; in 1911 it was 8,924. The number of females per 1,000 males in Eastbourne is 1,495, as compared with 1,274 for the County of Sussex. Sex percentages: Males 40.1; females 59.9.

The average age of males was 32, and of females, 35.1. In groups they were arranged thus per 1,000 :—

				Males.	Females.
Under 5	..	..	..	74	47
5—19	..	..	..	295	226
20—39	..	..	..	273	334
40 and over	..	..	..	358	393
				1,000	1,000

At individual ages, there were more males aged 12 (666) and more females aged 17 (761) than at any other one age of life. Males exceed females in number up to 13 years and at succeeding ages are in an increasing minority.

In age groups the Census 1921 population was as follows :—

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	..	..	445	440	885
1—4 inclusive	..	..	1398	1310	2708
Total under 5	..	..	1843	1750	3593
5—14 inclusive	..	..	5327	4851	10178
15—24	..	..	3665	6781	10446
25—34	..	..	3433	6059	9492
35—44	..	..	3354	5991	9345
45—54	..	..	3071	5038	8109
55—64	..	..	2283	3592	5875
65—74	..	..	1372	2165	3537
75—84	..	..	461	808	1269
85 and over	..	..	55	129	184
			24,864	37,164	62,028

Although the total population had increased by 9,486. the increase was made up principally by persons in the later years of life.

The increase or decrease in the early years was as follows :—

Under 1 year	..	..	110 increase.
1—4 inclusive	..	..	592 decrease.
5—14 inclusive	..	..	975 increase.



The age group 5—13 inclusive is the important one of school age of Elementary School children. At the 1921 Census, there were 9,038 children in this group, 5,089 boys and 3,949 girls.

From the Census figures I have compiled the subjoined table as showing the steady alteration in the age composition of the Eastbourne population :—

Age Group. Percentages.	Census, 1891.	Census, 1901.	Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.
Under 5    ..    ..	10.02	8.85	7.75	5.79
5—14       ..    ..	21.19	19.57	17.51	16.40
15—24       ..    ..	22.90	22.26	19.30	16.84
25—64       ..    ..	41.65	44.62	49.63	52.91
65 and upwards ..	4.24	4.70	5.80	8.04

The rapid reduction of the proportion of the population in the early years of life is marked at each succeeding inter-Census period, but especially so during the years 1911–1921.

As mentioned in my previous reports, the Registrar General has for statistical purposes deducted from the total enumerated population a large number of persons described as visitors.

In the various Sussex resorts the proportion of the population described in the Census returns as visitors varied from 22.8% in Littlehampton and 13.6% in Eastbourne, down to 3.2% in a small rural district.

As regards Eastbourne, though these 13.6% were not registered as residents, there must be many whose deaths, etc., have to be included with those of Eastbourne and who have no permanent residence elsewhere, and are not strictly visitors in the ordinary sense. Hence in my opinion the rates given by the Registrar General's amended figures are unduly high, and the true rate would be given by an intermediate figure.

Following the usual custom, I have received from the Registrar General a figure estimated by his Department to be a fair one on which to base our Mortality and other rates for the past year, viz., a population of 54,830, or an increase for the year of 930. This means a deduction of over 8,600 persons as non-residents.

I think rates calculated on a figure nearly midway between this one and the Census figure, say 58,500, would give true indications. The use of a low figure makes the rates apparently higher.

The total population in the middle of 1924 amounted to over 63,500.

As three-fifths are females almost exactly, the sex population is approximately: Males, 21,966; females, 32,864, taking 54,830 as the population.

The age grouping of the Registrar General's amended population in 1924 would be approximately as follows:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	..	432	428	860
1—4 inclusive	..	1200	1122	2322
<hr/>				
Total under 5 years	..	1632	1550	3182
5—14 inclusive	..	4642	4201	8843
15—24	..	3257	6028	9285
25—34	..	3042	5368	8410
35—44	..	3015	5385	8400
45—54	..	2682	4393	7075
55—64	..	2028	3190	5218
65—74	..	1198	1892	3090
75—84	..	417	732	1149
85 and upwards	..	53	125	178
<hr/>				
Total	..	21,966	32,864	54,830
<hr/>				

#### HOUSING OF THE POPULATION.

Details as to this are given in the Housing Section of this Report.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### MARRIAGES.

There were 366 marriages registered in 1924. This is a marriage-rate of 13.3 per 1,000. In 1923 there were 381 marriages and 422 in 1922.

The average pre-war rate was 13.1 per 1,000. The highest recorded rate was 21.2 in the year 1915, and the lowest 11.32 in 1895.

### BIRTHS.

The births registered in Eastbourne in 1924 numbered 684, males 341 and females 343. To these must be added 18 births where the mothers were temporarily out of Eastbourne at the time of birth, and on the other hand 36 must be deducted of cases where the mothers were temporary residents only. Eighteen births have therefore to be deducted from the total of 684, leaving 666 as the nett number of births, or a drop of 53 as compared with the previous year, and of 67 as compared with the year 1922.

The births in recent years have been as follows:—

Ten years, 1895-1904	..	average	916
Ten years, 1905-1914	..	average	879
Four years, 1915-1919	..	average	704
1920	.. .. .	.. .. .	993
1921	.. .. .	.. .. .	796
1922	.. .. .	.. .. .	733
1923	.. .. .	.. .. .	719

The excess of the number of births over that of deaths in 1924 was 69 ; in 1923, 196 ; in 1922, 146 ; in 1921, 158 ; in 1920, 456 ; in 1919, 106 ; and in 1918, only 25 (not including deaths of those on service).

The birth-rate calculated on the Registrar General's Office estimate of the population was 12.1 per 1,000.

In recent years the highest birth-rate was 21.8, in 1915, and the lowest 12.1, in 1918 and 1919.

The England and Wales birth-rate for 1924 was 18.8 per 1,000.

It will be noticed that the birth-rate is the lowest recorded ; equal to those of two War years. The excess of births over deaths is also the smallest except in War years.

Of the 666 births, 46 were illegitimate, or 1 in 14.4.

Twenty-six of these infants were males and 20 females. The highest proportion was in 1918, when 1 in 7.8 were illegitimate.

The birth-rate is affected by the inability of young couples to obtain proper housing accommodation.

#### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

Of the total births registered during 1924, all except 13 or 98.04 of the total were at once notified to the Medical Officer of Health ; the omissions were accidental in all cases.

Six hundred and seventy-two births were notified during the year, 348 being notified by midwives and 324 by parents and doctors ; 9 still births were notified.

#### DEATHS.

There were 639 deaths registered in Eastbourne in 1924. Of these, 77 were deaths of non-residents. Eastbourne residents to the number of 35 died elsewhere during the year. Including the latter and excluding deaths of non-residents, the nett deaths were as follows :—Males, 257 ; females, 340 ; total, 597. These figures have been verified by the Registrar General's Office.

The death-rate for 1924 was 10.88 per 1,000 on the Registrar General's Office estimate of 54,830 population.

The death-rates of previous years were :—

1895–1904	..	..	average 11.74 per 1000
1905–1914	..	..	average 10.58 per 1000
1915–1918 (War years)	..	..	average 12.56 per 1000
1919	..	..	11.62 per 1000
1920	..	..	10.5 per 1000
1921	..	..	10.28 per 1000
1922	..	..	10.9 per 1000
1923	..	..	9.7 per 1000

The figures of recent years are really lower, since the population estimated by the Registrar General's Office is a low one.

The death-rate in the War years was higher, for deaths of those on service are not included.

This is as I have said a low estimate of population and if the death-rate were calculated on the full Census population of at least 63,500 it would be but 9.4 per 1,000.

The total death-rate for England and Wales in 1924 was 12.2 per 1000.

#### SEX MORTALITY.

The 597 deaths of 1924 were divided as follows:—

	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Males .. ..	257	11.70 per 1,000
Females .. ..	340	10.34 per 1,000

The deaths of males were in excess in Tuberculosis, Prematurity, and in Gastric and Urinary Diseases. Cancer caused more deaths in females.

#### AGE MORTALITY.

The deaths in the various age groups were as follows. The death-rates are only approximately:—

	Persons.	Rate.
Under 1 .. ..	39	45.35 per 1,000
1—5 .. .. .	11	4.73 per 1,000
5—15 .. .. .	8	0.90 per 1,000
15—25 .. ..	18	1.93 per 1,000
25—65 .. ..	189	6.51 per 1,000
Over 65 .. ..	332	16.6 per 1,000

#### DEATHS OF NON-RESIDENTS.

These numbered 77; males, 38; females, 39. The principal causes of death were:—

Consumption .. ..	5
Cancer .. .. .	16
Suicide .. .. .	2
Heart Diseases .. ..	14
Apoplexy .. .. .	4



## DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS.

	Residents.	Visitors.	Total.
Isolation Hospital .. .. .	4	1	5
Princess Alice Memorial Hospital ..	31	20	51
Guardians' Institution .. .. .	67	12	79
Leaf Hospital .. .. .	7	—	7
Gildredge Hospital (Tuberculosis) ..	17	—	17
All Saints' Convalescent Hospital ..	—	—	—
9 Upperton Road (Infants' Home) ..	10	—	10
9 Upperton Road (Maternity Home)	2	—	2
	—	—	—
Total .. .. .	138	33	171
	—	—	—

DEATHS OF EASTBOURNE PERSONS IN INSTITUTIONS  
OUTSIDE THE BOROUGH.

Brighton C.B. Mental Hospital .. .. .	10
East Sussex County Asylum .. .. .	1
Westminster Hospital .. .. .	1
St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth .. .. .	1
Grane Hospital, Wandsworth .. .. .	1
St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington .. .. .	1
National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, Marylebone	1
Royal East Sussex Hospital, Hastings .. .. .	1
York City Asylum .. .. .	1
	—
Total .. .. .	18
	—

## THE CAUSES OF DEATH IN EASTBOURNE IN 1924.

The table in the appendix shows the principal causes of death in 1924 at various ages. Those diseases, etc., causing most deaths were as follows:—

	Number.	Net Death-rate.
Heart Disease .. .. .	109	1.98 per 1,000
Apoplexy .. .. .	62	1.13 per 1,000
Cancer .. .. .	82	1.49 per 1,000
Males .. .. .	29	0.52 per 1,000
Females .. .. .	53	0.96 per 1,000
Tuberculosis (all forms) .. .. .	44	0.79 per 1,000
Pulmonary .. .. .	37	0.67 per 1,000
Non-Pulmonary .. .. .	7	0.12 per 1,000

	Number.	Net Death-rate.
Respiratory Diseases ..	72	1.31 per 1,000
Bronchitis ..	40	0.72 per 1,000
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	22	0.40 per 1,000
Urinary Diseases ..	25	0.47 per 1,000
Violence ..	14	0.25 per 1,000
Males ..	7	0.12 per 1,000
Females ..	7	0.12 per 1,000

Of the 597 deaths, Heart Diseases caused about 1 in every 6; Cancer, 1 in  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; Respiratory Diseases, 1 in  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; Tuberculosis, 1 in 13. Of the 14 deaths from Violence, 10 were from accidents and 4 were suicidal. The first is the registered cause of death mainly of old age.

The deaths from Cancer were of persons over 55 years of age, except in 19 cases. One occurred at an earlier age than 25, and the largest age group of these deaths was that from 65 to 75 years.

#### DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

These diseases caused 5.5 per cent. of the total deaths. The 2.8 per cent. of 1923 was the lowest recorded. The absence of Zymotic Diseases in 1924 was also noticeable. In 1899 the percentage was as high as 24.0.

The 33 deaths were caused by the following diseases:—

Influenza ..	16	Cerebro Spinal fever	1
Whooping Cough	3	Syphilis ..	1
Chicken Pox ..	1	Other septic diseases	21

The absence of deaths from Puerperal Fever, Scarlet Fever, Measles and other Zymotics is noticeable, but the most important fact was the complete absence of any death from Diarrhoeal disease.

#### INQUESTS.

Coroners' inquests were held on 45 deaths.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The nett number of deaths of infants, that is of children under one year of age, was 39 (males, 20; females, 19).

Infantile mortality is calculated on the number of births in the same period, and for 1924 was at the rate of 58.55 per



1,000 births. This is a set back from the lowest infantile mortality rate since records have been kept, which was 39 in 1923.

Twenty-eight of the deaths were from Prematurity and allied causes, and twenty-seven within 3 weeks of birth.

The following table compares this mortality with those of the previous ten years :—

Year.		Deaths.		Mortality Rate.
1914	..	50	..	59
1915	..	76	..	98
1916	..	72	..	89
1917	..	54	..	88
1918	..	50	..	74
1919	..	39	..	57
1920	..	59	..	59.8
1921	..	60	..	75.4
1922	..	33	..	44.9
1923	..	28	..	38.94
<hr/>				
Average of 10 years	..	52.1	..	68.40

In the closing years of the last Century, 1898, 1899 and 1900, the mortality rates were 139, 145 and 121 respectively.

The subjoined table shows the causes of death and the ages at death of the infants who died. The reduction in mortality of infants in recent years has been mainly of those in the later months of the first year. Ante-natal work is very important to stop the deaths in the first few days of life, and this work has been considerably extended in 1924.

There were three deaths of illegitimate children. The comparative mortality rates of these and of legitimate children are as follows :—

Legitimate infants mortality rate, 58.06 per 1,000 births.

Illegitimate infants mortality rate, 65.21 per 1,000 births.

The figures are too small for too much reliance to be placed on comparative death-rates, but it is striking that the illegitimate Infantile Mortality is so low. We are

entitled to consider that an important cause of this is the careful work in connection with unmarried mothers and their infants that has been so extended of late years in this Borough.

Throughout England and Wales the illegitimate rate is about double the legitimate.

The infant mortality rate for England and Wales in 1924 was 75 per 1,000 births, or 16.5 per 1,000 births more than that of Eastbourne.

The steps taken to prevent Infant Mortality are detailed in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report.

I have included in this Report a Table shewing the causes of deaths of infants for the past 30 years. The table is arranged in 10-year periods to shew the directions in which reduction in infantile mortality has occurred. The most startling reduction is in Diarrhœal diseases.

# INFANTILE DEATHS, 1894-1923.

Diseases.	Years.										Av. for Ten Years	Years.										Av. for Ten Years	Years.										Av. for Ten Years	
	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903		1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913		1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923		
Measles .. .. .	1	2	6	—	4	—	—	—	8	—	2.0	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	4	0.9	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	0.4		
Whooping Cough .. .	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.0		
Chicken Pox .. .	9	31	22	24	43	50	22	30	8	8	24.7	11	3	13	9	17	4	9	39	1	6	11.2	9	10	12	8	—	1	2	4	3	1	5.0	
Diarrhoea—Enteritis and Gastro Enteritis .. .	18	20	21	16	21	14	22	17	20	23	19.2	9	25	17	21	22	13	17	15	21	15	17.5	13	11	13	11	16	6	16	17	7	8	11.8	
Premature Birth .. .	4	6	2	4	—	1	3	2	2	4	2.8	—	—	1	12	7	5	7	3	5	7	3	5.0	1	5	4	2	3	1	3	4	2	2.9	
Congenital Defects .. .	10	8	14	8	8	13	15	4	8	—	8.8	—	13	5	9	10	13	10	7	5	6	7.8	6	9	13	10	7	7	11	9	4	4	8.0	
Debility—Marasmus .. .	3	2	2	—	2	3	1	3	2	—	1.8	—	—	2	2	1	2	—	1	1	1	1.0	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	0.6	
Tubercular Meningitis .. .	8	10	5	6	9	2	—	2	1	2	4.5	5	4	1	3	1	3	3	—	—	—	2.0	2	—	—	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	0.9	
Mesenterica—Tubercle .. .	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	0.5		
Disordered Dentition—Teething .. .	9	12	4	7	10	5	7	4	4	—	6.2	—	—	—	—	4	3	1	5	1	1.8	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	5	3	—	1.8		
Convulsions .. .	19	6	10	6	11	4	9	6	8	10	8.9	5	5	3	9	5	5	4	7	6	4	5.3	2	4	—	3	8	2	3	3	2	2	2.9	
Bronchitis .. .	1	5	2	2	2	5	6	2	7	5	3.7	12	9	5	10	10	1	3	2	5	7	6.4	5	5	9	3	4	6	3	1	3	4	4.3	
Broncho-Pneumonia—Other Respiratory Diseases .. .	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	2	3	1.1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	0.6	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	5	1	—	0.1
Pericarditis—Heart Diseases .. .	2	8	2	2	5	2	7	5	6	—	3.9	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1.3	
Gastritis—Stomach Diseases, etc. .. .	—	1	5	3	1	1	—	1	1	1	1.4	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	0.6	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	0.2	
Accidental .. .	1	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	1	1	1.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	0.7		
Veneral Diseases .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	0.1	
Cellulitis .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	0.2	
Injury at Birth .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	0.2	
Heat Stroke .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	
Intussusception .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	0.1	
Eczema .. .	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	—	3	1	1.0	—	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	0.4	
Suffocation .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.3	
Death during Operation .. .	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	—	5	2	1.4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	—	—	0.1	
Influenza .. .	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	2	3	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	0.1	
Atelectasis .. .	1	2	—	3	6	6	1	1	3	—	2.3	—	4	1	5	—	—	1	—	1	1	1.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	
Meningitis—Inflammation of Brain .. .	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	0.3	
Other Diseases—Nervous System .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	
Intestinal Obstruction .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1.1	
Diseases of Lymphatic System .. .	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	4	2	1.7	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	0.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	0.2	
Ill Defined—Not Certified .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	
Liver Diseases .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	
Found Dead .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ear Disease .. .	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Nephritis—Brights Disease .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	
Abscesses .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	
Purpura .. .	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	
Hæmorrhage from Bowels .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	
Murder .. .	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Want of Breast Milk—Starvation .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laryngitis .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Septic Diseases .. .	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rickets .. .	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	1	2	—	0.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Constitutional Diseases .. .	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	20	2.7	38	8	11	10	8	13	14	—	—	9	6	9	12.6	5	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.8
Other Causes .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Deaths .. .	95	122	105	98	130	136	108	94	101	96	108.5	88	87	79	92	83	71	82	—	—	79.3	50	76	72	54	52	39	59	60	33	28	52.3		
Infantile Mortality Rate .. .	97	133	114	110	139	145	121	104	111	108	118.2	92	102	88	105	87	81	93	—	—	96.6	59	98	89	88	74	56	59	75	45	39	68.8		
Total Births .. .	975	917	919	886	934	936	892	907	907	900	917.3	963	853	892	871	951	876	879	—	—	869	885												



## AGES AT DEATH OF INFANTS.

Causes of Death.	Total.	Under 1 wk.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.
Whooping Cough ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Premature Birth ..	20	16	2	2	—	20	—	—	—	—
Congenital Defects ..	4	2	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—
Debility from Birth ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Atelectasis ..	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Broncho Pneumonia ..	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2
Spleen Diseases ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Lymphatic Diseases ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Convulsions ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Septicaemia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Accidental ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total ..	39	22	3	2	—	27	5	3	—	4

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

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### WATER SUPPLY.

The Eastbourne water is supplied by the Eastbourne Water Works Company. Mr. A. Wilkins, the General Manager, has kindly given me the figures relating to the quantity used.

The water is obtained from a deep well with a long heading in the chalk at Friston. The well, heading, and pumping station are four miles from Eastbourne and situated in a gathering ground, which is very suitable for the purpose, and the object of continuous care.

The heading connected to the pumping station is at a great depth, being in no case less than about 100ft. from the surface. The water is pumped from Friston into distributing reservoirs in the immediate neighbourhood of Eastbourne, but it is not stored in any case for more than a day or two. The reservoirs are up-to-date and covered. The supply is constant and at full pressure all the year round, irrespective of rainfall.

There is a subsidiary source of supply at Holywell. As far as quantity is concerned, very little water from any subsidiary source has been necessary. The amount in 1924 was two million gallons. Owing to building operations at Wannock the water from that source has been abandoned for domestic purposes.

Access to the sources is freely permitted to the Medical Officer, and my visits have satisfied me that every care is taken to prevent any accidental pollution.

For water from wells in chalk, the Eastbourne water has a comparatively small hardness, viz., from 11.5 to 13.2 grains per gallon or "degrees Clark." The average permanent hardness is from 3.5 to 4.5 parts per 100,000.

Analyses of the water have been made constantly during 1924 with special full reports once monthly, alternately by the Borough Analyst and the Company's Analyst. Partial analyses are made weekly. These are, of course,



important, but reliance is placed chiefly in keeping the sources unimpeachable. An example of the monthly report is as follows:—

FROM DR. S. ALLINSON WOODHEAD, F.I.C.

THE PUBLIC ANALYST'S LABORATORY,  
MOUNTFIELD HOUSE,  
LEWES,  
SUSSEX.

Report upon a sample of water forwarded by Dr. W. G. Willoughby, Medical Officer of Health, Eastbourne, on January 13th, 1925 :—

Sample labelled :—"Eastbourne water from the main."

The water on arrival had the following characteristics :—

Colour	..	..	None.
Smell	..	..	None.
Sediment	..	..	None.

Chemical analysis afforded the following :—	Grains per Gallon.	Parts per Million.
Total solids (dried at 100° C.)	.. 24.2	
Solids (after ignition)	.. 11.6	
Chlorine .. .. .	.. 2.8	
Ammonia (free)	.. .. .	.008
Ammonia (albuminoid)	.. .. .	.024
Oxygen taken from permanganate in $\frac{1}{4}$ hr.	Nil.	
Oxygen taken from permanganate in 4 hrs.	Nil.	
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	.. .19	
Nitrites .. .. .	.. Nil.	
Hardness (total)	.. 13.2	
Hardness (after boiling)	.. 3.5	
Phosphates .. .. .	.. Nil.	
Metallic Impurity .. .. .	.. Trace of Iron.	

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

The organisms per cc. which grew on Nutrient Gelatine in three days at room temperature, under aerobic conditions, and were then visible to the naked eye as colonies, numbered 4.

On Agar at blood temperature, and under aerobic conditions, 3 colonies were noticed after 2 days incubation.

Examination for organisms of the Coli group gave negative results.

#### REPORT.

The water maintains its high degree of purity both chemically and bacterially, and is quite safe for drinking purposes and domestic use.

(Signed) S. ALLINSON WOODHEAD.

The amount of water pumped into Eastbourne for consumption from the various sources varied from 18 million gallons per week to 12 $\frac{3}{4}$  million gallons per week, the average amount being about 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  million gallons per week. This is approximately 30 gallons daily per person.



The quantity and quality of the water remain practically the same year by year. It is very satisfactory to have a source so comparatively independent of variations in the amount of rainfall.

### SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The Sewerage of Eastbourne is in the Department of the Borough Engineer.

The whole of the sewage, except some of that of the Infectious Diseases Hospital, and also some of the surface water, passes into the sea at Langney Point, some distance to the East of the Borough. Owing to the levels of a portion of the Borough, the fall is only natural at low tide ; at high tide some of the sewage has to be lifted by the aid of Shone's Pneumatic Ejectors.

In two parts of the town the local sewage has to be raised to the level of the main sewers by pneumatic ejectors—viz., in Compton Street and Bourne Street. The system works very well.

The dangerous part of the Infectious Diseases Hospital sewage is cremated at the Hospital.

The water-carriage system is practically universal in Eastbourne, the few exceptions being in connection with agricultural buildings in outlying districts.

The sewer ventilation is by high upcast shafts : all road level ventilators have been closed.

The system of intercepting traps between the house drains and the sewers is universal.

There are outfalls on the sea front for surface water.

Many houses are drained by means of iron drains in place of stone-ware.

The surface water system is in many parts separate from the ordinary sewer system, so that rain water shall not cause the lower parts of the Borough to be flooded in sudden storms.

At the outfall, screening has been adopted for removal of solid matter.

## SCAVENGING.

House refuse is collected by the Corporation and, except that of the Hampden Park District, is then burnt at the Destructor. The arrangements are made by the Borough Engineer.

Motor dust-vans are in general use.

In nearly all houses moveable covered ashbins are the receptacles used.

Fish offal and garden refuse are not now specially regularly removed by the Corporation owing to the expense. Garden refuse can be removed on payment.

The cost of removal of house refuse during the past year was £9,591.

The collection is made once weekly all through the year with an incomplete second weekly collection during the summer months. Many larger premises have a more frequent periodical removal.

It is more important from a health point of view to have a second collection in the hot weather in small property, than in large houses.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

The following table shows the number and nature of the Sanitary Inspections during 1924. Many other casual visits were also made :—

Visits of Inspection of :				East.	West.	Hampden Pk. and Uppert'n
Dwelling houses	..	..	..	1379	536	220
Schools	..	..	..	10	77	7
Stables and other Premises			..	364	867	804
Cowsheds	..	..	..	19	123	79
Piggeries	..	..	..	69	57	95
Slaughter-houses	..	..	..	852	741	3
Milk Shops and Dairies	..	..	..	235	175	116
Fruiterers' Shops	..	..	..	376	295	102
Fish Shops	..	..	..	1279	275	25
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	1182	469	186
Other Food Stores	..	..	..	817	316	69
Bakehouses	..	..	..	81	62	8
Factories and Workshops	..	..	..	282	268	33
Work Places	..	..	..	121	452	802
Re-Inspections	..	..	..	1451	517	634
Complaints	..	..	..	378	68	65
Notification Visits	..	..	..	480	89	63
Houses disinfected	..	..	..	251	105	38
Bedding disinfected	..	..	..	197	114	41
Drains Tested	..	..	..	175	255	70
Soil Pipes Tested	..	..	..	49	75	34
Drains re laid	..	..	..	67	3	23
Drains Ventilated	..	..	..	36	—	37
Total	..	..	..	10150	5939	3554

The statutory notices served during the year were as shown below with the results. These notices were only served after verbal notice failed, hence only a small proportion of the total work is included.

	No. Issued.	No. com- plied with.	No. lapsed. or can- celled.	No. out- standing.
<i>a</i> Public Health Act, 1875— Section 91 .. ..	67	63	—	4
<i>b</i> Public Health Act, 1875— Section 36 .. ..	27	27	—	—
<i>c</i> Public Health Act, 1875— Section 46 .. ..	3	3	—	—
<i>d</i> Public Health Act, 1875— Section 49 .. ..	5	5	—	—
<i>e</i> Public Health Act, 1875— Section 41 .. ..	35	10	—	25
Factory and Workshops Acts..	—	—	—	—
Housing & Town Planning Acts 1909 and 1919 .. ..	40	35	—	5
Totals .. ..	177	143	—	34

*a* To abate nuisances of various descriptions, including over-crowding.

*b* To provide proper closets, dustbins, etc.

*c* To cleanse, disinfect, etc., houses.

*d* To remove offensive accumulations.

*e* To relay drains.

SANITARY CERTIFICATES.—In connection with the Borough Sanitary Certificate the following work was done :—

New Certificates issued .. .. 27

Old Certificates endorsed after re-examination .. 8

The total number of these now issued is ..1718

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.—There are 2 registered Common Lodging Houses in the Borough as follows :—

Langney Road, for men.

Latimer Road, for women.

The Latimer Road House is so much improved and so well kept as to be practically removed from this category.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—There are three licensed Slaughter Houses, viz. :—The Crumbles Slaughter House, Upwick Slaughter House and Latimer Road Slaughter House. The last one is rarely used, owing to the fact that much of the meat consumed in Eastbourne is slaughtered just over the Borough Boundary at Langney. Arrangements have been made by which Messrs. Spears and Ollett inspect there also, nominally on behalf of the Rural District Council. Most of the unsound meat during 1924 was surrendered in connection with this outside inspection.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.—A very large proportion of the houses in Eastbourne come under this heading at some part of the year.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.—Regulations in connection with the Housing and Town Planning Acts have been made as regards these, and action has been taken in various cases. Owing to overcrowding and so much sub-letting, the conditions are not altogether satisfactory in this respect.

SCHOOLS.—The various Elementary Schools have been inspected from time to time. There are 15 of these Schools with 24 departments. Particulars as to Infectious Diseases in the Schools are to be found in the School Medical Officer's Report.

THEATRES AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.—A quarterly examination as to the sanitation of these premises has been carried out in 1924.

BAKE-HOUSES.—There are 32 bake-houses in the Borough, of which 8 are underground.

PREMISES RECEIVING CONSTANT INSPECTION AND ATTENTION  
DURING THE YEAR.

Number of Bake-houses	..	..	..	32
Number of Cowsheds	..	..	..	7
Number of Farm Yards	..	..	..	15
Number of Dairies and Milkshops			..	86
Number of Private Stables		..	..	145
Number of Livery Stables	..	..	..	8
Number of Piggeries	..	..	..	71

Number of Common Lodging Houses	..	2
Number of Slaughter Houses	.. ..	3
Number of Offensive Trades	.. ..	—

## MILK SUPPLY.

Number of Wholesale Traders and Producers on Register	.. ..	4
Number of Retail Purveyors on Register		85
Infectious Diseases among Employees	..	—
Infectious Diseases on Premises	.. ..	—
Notice to Abate Nuisance	.. ..	2

## RETURN AS TO STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS.

Drains examined and tested	.. ..	165
Drains re-laid and amended	.. ..	134
Interceptors fixed	.. ..	44
Drain ventilation improved	.. ..	41
New W.C. apparatus provided	.. ..	172
W.C. apparatus repaired	.. ..	162
W.C. flushing power improved	.. ..	122
D-traps removed	.. ..	23
New soil pipes fixed	.. ..	90
Soil pipe ventilators enlarged	.. ..	32
New main taps provided	.. ..	80
Waste pipes trapped	.. ..	112
Sanitary dustbins provided	.. ..	276
Back yards paved or repaired	.. ..	61
Sinks renewed or repaired	.. ..	82
New sink wastes	.. ..	150
Safes provided under W.C.	.. ..	36
W.C. cisterns fixed	.. ..	73
Cleansing of premises	.. ..	124

In addition to the tabulated amendments above, considerable attention has been given to the general improvement of structural conditions, especially with a view to preventing dampness. In 255 cases general repairs were carried out. Roofs, windows and damp courses received special attention.



FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES  
 AND HOMEWORK.  
 I.—INSPECTION.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... .. (including Factory Laundries).	270	4	—
Workshops ... .. (including Workshop Laundries).	313	8	—
Workplaces ... ..	1375	9	—
Total ... ..	1958	21	—

II.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions.
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—</i>				
Want of cleanliness ...	17	17	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	1	1	—	—
Other nuisances ... ..	15	15	—	—
Sanitary accommodation insufficient.	2	2	—	—
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective	8	8	—	—
Sanitary accommodation not separated for sexes.	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory & Workshop Act, excluding outwork.	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	45	45	—	—



## III.—OTHER MATTERS.

Class.	Number.
Underground Bake-houses (Sec. 101) :—	
In use during 1924      ...      ...      ...      ...	7
	No. of      No. of Lists.      Workers.
Homework :—	
List of Outworkers received      ...      ...      ...	5      12
Workshops on the Register at end of 1924      ...	594
Bake-houses on the Register at end of 1924      ...	15
Total number of Workshops on Register      ...	609

**FOOD.****(a) MILK SUPPLY.**

The very good quality of the milk, on the whole, year after year, shows that there should be no real difficulty in keeping all milk up to the standard. The following table shows the percentage of fats and solids in the formal samples taken for analysis in 1924, the presumptive standards for genuine milk being 3<sup>0</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for fat and 8.5<sup>0</sup>/<sub>100</sub> for solids, respectively.

				Samples.	Average Fat.	Average Solids.
January	..	..	..	—	—	—
February	..	..	..	12	3.48	8.89
March	..	..	..	9	3.92	8.71
April	..	..	..	—	—	—
May ..	..	..	..	—	—	—
June ..	..	..	..	5	3.72	8.83
July ..	..	..	..	19	3.35	8.86
August	..	..	..	13	3.49	8.91
September	..	..	..	9	3.23	8.93
October	..	..	..	2	4.55	9.08
November	..	..	..	10	3.50	9.09
December	..	..	..	8	3.87	8.85
Total				87	3.55	8.89

There were 9 samples not up to the presumptive fat standard, of which particulars will be found on page 33.

The abortive results of legal proceedings for the sale of milk not up to the presumptive standard is due to the present state of the law which makes only a presumptive standard and not a real one as in some countries. Six cases were taken into court in 1924 with failure in four instances, but there was only one serious case of deficiency of fat and one of slight addition of water.

There was no case of preservative or colouring matter in milk.

## CERTIFIED MILK.

Towards the end of 1922 the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, was passed, of which the principal feature is that the Local Authority may issue licenses for the production and distribution of milk of four designations, viz. :—

- (i.) License to Producers of "Grade A" milk.
- (ii.) License to Distributors of "Certified" milk.
- (iii.) License to Distributors of "Grade A" milk tuberculin tested and "Grade A" milk pasteurised.
- (iv.) License to Distributors of Pasteurised milk.

The special designations under which milk may be sold are "Certified," "Grade A (Tuberculin tested)," "Grade A" and "Pasteurised."

Licenses to sell Certified Milk were granted during the year to three Purveyors of Milk in respect of seven premises.

Twelve samples were taken during the year from two Producers of Certified Milk, and forwarded to the Public Analyst for examination as prescribed by the Ministry of Health. Copies of the Analyst's reports are sent direct to the Ministry of Health, who certify the producers, both of whom are outside the Borough. On two occasions the milk from one producer failed to satisfy the Ministry's standard.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

Three samples of milk were submitted to the Analyst for bacteriological examination, and all found to be quite satisfactory.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912.

## (1) MILK AND CREAM NOT SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

	Number of samples examined for the presence of a preservative.	Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
Milk. . . .	87	Nil.
Cream	3	1

## (2) CREAM SOLD AS PRESERVED CREAM.

- (a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statement on the label as to preservatives was correct :—

(i.) Correct statements made .. .. .	1
(ii.) Statements incorrect .. .. .	Nil
(iii.) Percentage of preservative found in each sample .. .. .	.29%
Percentage stated on statutory label—	
Not exceeding 0.4%	
Total .. .. .	1

- (b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :—

(i.) Above 35% .. .. .	1
(ii.) Below 35% .. .. .	Nil
Total .. .. .	1

- (c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article 5 (2) of the Regulations have not been observed .. Nil
- (d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken.

*One sample of cream, sold as pure cream, was found to contain preservative. The vendor was able to satisfy the Authority that it was a genuine mistake on the part of shop assistants, who had sold preserved cream in unlabelled containers. The vendor was cautioned to exercise more care in future.*

## (3) THICKENING SUBSTANCES.

Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream .. .. . Nil

## (4) OTHER OBSERVATIONS.

Nil.

## MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ACT, 1918.

A review of the action taken will be found in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report.

## MILK (TUBERCULOSIS CASES).

Milk is the principal extra food given gratuitously to certain patients as set forth in the Tuberculosis section.

## (b) OTHER FOODS.

No other food calls for special remark. The quantity affected by Tuberculosis in 1924 was less than usual.

The surrenders of unsound food during the year were as follows :—

678 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Beef.  
 40lbs. Beef Suet.  
   1 top piece of Beef.  
 53 Bullocks' Livers.  
   8 Bullocks' Lungs.  
   2 Bullocks' Skirts.  
   3 Bullocks' Tongues.  
   5 Bullocks' Heads.  
 12 Ox Kidneys.  
   1 Calf's Liver.  
   4 Carcases of Pigs.  
 16 Pigs' Livers.  
   2 Carcases of Sheep.  
   2 Carcases of Lambs.  
 57 Sheeps' Livers.  
 14 Lambs' Livers.  
 267lbs. Liver.  
   3 6lb. tins Corned Beef.  
   2 Rabbits.  
   8 Gallons Shrimps.  
 42lbs. Kippers.  
 78lbs. Herrings.  
 80lbs. Lobsters.  
 77lbs. Catfish.  
 28lbs. Fish.  
   1 Tin Sardines.

- 3 Corners of Bacon.
- 2 Tins Condensed Milk.
- 10 Crates Cauliflowers.
- 49 Boxes Tomatoes.
- 15cwt. Potatoes.
- 24lbs. Raspberries.
- 34lbs. Cherries.
- 30 pecks Gooseberries.
- 6 Bushels Plums.
- 3 Tins Asparagus.
- 1 Tin Apricots.
- 1 Tin Pears.

#### SEIZED EXPOSED FOR SALE.

The following articles of food were seized whilst exposed for sale :—

23 Sheeps Livers (Imported) which were affected with fatty degeneration, and were rancid ; and

180lbs. Beef (Imported) which was affected with incipient decomposition.

Following condemnation by Magistrates, the Vendors were prosecuted. In the former case they were fined £2 10s. 0d. on each of two charges, the Manager of the shop being also fined £1 ; in the second case a fine of £20 was imposed.

#### MEAT, ETC., AFFECTED BY TUBERCULOSIS.

- 6 Carcases of Cows and Bullocks.
- 12 Bullocks' Heads.
- 14 Bullocks' Lungs.
- 7 Bullocks' Livers.
- 4 Bullocks' Tongues.
- 4 Bullocks' Skirts.
- 1 Forequarter of a Bullock.
- 1 Pig's Head.

#### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The number of samples taken for analysis and the results are shown in the following table. The percentage returned as adulterated was 7.5.



## FORMAL SAMPLES.

Foodstuffs.	Sam- ples taken	Returned as	
		Genu- inc.	Adul- tera- ted.
Apricot Sandwich ..	1	1	—
Brandy .. ..	2	2	—
Butter .. ..	12	12	—
Cake .. ..	4	—	4
Cake Flour .. ..	1	1	—
Cheese .. ..	2	2	—
Cocoa .. ..	3	3	—
Coffee .. ..	2	2	—
Cornflour .. ..	4	4	—
Cream, Fresh .. ..	3	2	1
Cream, Preserved ..	1	1	—
Flour, Self Raising ..	1	1	—
Gin .. ..	1	1	—
Green Pea Soup .. ..	1	1	—
Ground Ginger .. ..	1	1	—
Lard .. ..	3	3	—
Lemon Squash .. ..	1	—	1
Lemon Milk Pudding ..	1	1	—
Margarine .. ..	7	6	1
Milk, New .. ..	87	78	9
Milk, Skimmed .. ..	1	—	1
Milk, Condensed .. ..	5	4	1
Mustard .. ..	2	2	—
Pepper .. ..	5	5	—
Rum .. ..	2	2	—
Shredded Suet .. ..	1	—	1
Scotch Whiskey .. ..	3	3	—
Vinegar .. ..	3	3	—
Total .. ..	160	141	19

## INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Foodstuffs.	Sam- ples taken	Returned as	
		Genu- ine.	Adul- tera- ted.
Milk, New .. ..	1	1	—
Preserving Powder ..	1	1	—
Essence of Lemon ..	1	—	1
Total .. ..	3	2	1

The following table shews in what respect the samples returned as adulterated were not genuine, and the proceedings taken in respect of the same:—

### FORMAL SAMPLES.

Sample No.	Nature of Sample.	In what respect not genuine.	Action taken.
24	New Milk ..	Deficient in fat 6.0%	Vendor prosecuted. Case dismissed.
36	New Milk ..	Deficient in fat 1% ..	Vendor cautioned.
102	New Milk ..	Deficient in solids, not fat 3.7%	Vendor cautioned.
129	New Milk ..	Deficient in fat 6.0%	Vendor prosecuted. Case dismissed.
136	New Milk ..	Deficient in fat 0.6%	Vendor cautioned.
138	New Milk ..	Deficient in fat 7.3%	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £2.
141	New Milk ..	Deficient in fat 6.6%	Vendor prosecuted. Case dismissed.
218	New Milk ..	Deficient in fat 34.61%	Vendor prosecuted. Fined £5.
231	New Milk ..	Deficient in fat 9.0%	Vendor prosecuted. Case dismissed.
10	New Milk ..	Deficient in solids, not fat 1.4%	Vendor cautioned.
206	Condensed Milk	Deficient in fat 63%	Sample damaged in transit to Analyst. A second sample was taken and found Genuine.
201	Margarine ..	Contained 16.2% of water	Vendor cautioned. Further samples taken and found Genuine.
115	Cream ..	Contained .10% of boric acid ..	This was in fact preserved cream sold in an unlabelled container owing to a mistake in the shop.
157	Shredded Suet	Contained 1.67% rice flour	Vendor cautioned.
54	Lemon Squash	Contained salicylic acid 3.1 gr. per pt.	Vendor cautioned.
44	Cake ..	Contained boric acid .09%	Vendor cautioned.
45	Cake ..	Contained boric acid .06%	Vendor cautioned.
49	Cake ..	Contained boric acid .08%	Vendor cautioned.
50	Cake ..	Contained boric acid .05%	Vendor cautioned.

## INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Sam- ple No.	Nature of Sample.	In what respect not genuine.	Action taken.
16	Essence of Lemon ..	No essence of lemon present, but oil of lemon	Vendor cautioned.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS, 1924.

No.	Offence.	Date of Hearing.	Result.
		1924	
1	Non-compliance with notice to abate nuisance.	Aug. 1	Order made for com- pliance.
2	Exposing for sale unsound meat.	June 23	Fined £2 10s.
3	Exposing for sale unsound meat.	June 23	Fined £2 10s.
4	Aiding and abetting cases Nos. 3 and 4.	June 23	Fined £1.
5	Selling Milk deficient in fat	Aug. 25	Case dismissed.
6	Selling Milk deficient in fat	Sept. 1	Fined £5.
7	Selling Milk deficient in fat	Sept. 22	Case dismissed.
8	Selling Milk deficient in fat	Sept. 26	Fined £2.
9	Exposing for sale unsound meat	Oct. 20	Fined £20.
10	Selling Milk deficient in fat	Oct. 27	Case dismissed.
11	Dirty conditions constitu- ting a nuisance under P.H.A. 1875	Nov. 28	Order for abatement of nuisance made.
12	Selling Milk deficient in fat	Dec. 22	Case dismissed.

## FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1906.

The duty of taking samples under this Act devolved on the Sanitary Inspectors in 1922. The Borough Analyst was appointed Analyst under the Act.

The following is a list of the samples, together with the Analyst's report on the same taken during 1924.

## INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Feeding Stuff.	Analysis.			Satisfactory or otherwise.
	Oil.	Albuminoids.	Remarks.	
Ground Oats	5.32	9.62	—	Satisfactory.
Ground Oats	3.73	12.25	—	Satisfactory.
Medium Oat-meal	7.31	13.56	—	Satisfactory.
Middlings	4.33	16.18	—	Satisfactory.
Sharps	3.67	14.87	—	Satisfactory.
Barley Meal	2.62	12.25	—	Satisfactory.
Barley Meal	1.25	10.06	—	Satisfactory.
Clover Meal	1.85	11.81	Very poor : Fibre high 26.96%	Unsatisfactory.
Maize Germ Meal	9.67	13.12	Mixture of maize germ meal, cooked maize and biscuit meal	Unsatisfactory.
Broken Wheat	1.58	14.43	—	Satisfactory.

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following diseases were notifiable in 1924 :—

Under the Original Notification Act, 1889 :

Small Pox.	Cholera.	Enteric Fever.
Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.
Plague.	Typhus.	Continued Fever.
Relapsing Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	

By Orders since :

Tuberculosis (all forms).	Influenzal Pneumonia.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Malaria.
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	Dysentery.
Acute Poliomyelitis.	Trench Fever.
Encephalitis Lethargica.	Acute Pneumonia.

Copies of this list were supplied to each Medical Practitioner.

#### NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1924.

	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	No. Isolated.	Deaths of notified Cases.
Scarlet Fever ..	15	9	24	24	—
Diphtheria .. ..	4	10	14	14	—
Enteric Fever ..	4	7	11	8	—
Acute Influenzal Pneu- monia	6	10	16	1	5
Acute Primary Pneu- monia	15	9	24	—	3
Erysipelas .. ..	7	5	12	5	—
Ophthalmia Neona- torum	2	1	3	—	—
Malaria .. ..	4	—	4	—	—
Dysentery .. ..	—	1	1	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	4	1	5	4	2
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	—	2	2	—	2
Puerperal Fever ..	—	2	2	1	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—
Totals ..	62	57	119	57	12

The notifications of Tuberculosis are dealt with separately under that heading later in this report.

No case of Small Pox was notified, but occasionally I was asked to assist in diagnosis in what seemed to be suspicious cases, especially of Chicken Pox. Ship passengers who had been in contact with Small Pox and other diseases were notified to the Department from the various Ports of the Kingdom, and were kept under observations until the close of the respective incubation periods.



## MONTHLY SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Dysen- tery.	Inf. Pneu- monia.	Pneu- monia.	Ery- sipelas.	Ophth. Neon.	Malaria.	Enceph- alitis Le- thargica	Puer- peral Fever	Cerebro Spinal Meningi- tis.	Acute Anterior Polio- myelitis
January ..	2	—	2	—	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
February ..	2	—	—	1	5	3	—	2	2	—	1	—	—
March ..	4	1	—	—	4	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ..	1	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
May ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
June ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
July ..	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
August ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
October ..	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
November	4	8	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
December ..	2	—	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	24	14	11	1	16	24	12	3	4	5	2	2	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—TEN YEARS' AVERAGES.  
NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.

	Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Enteric Fever.	
	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.	Notifi- cations.	Deaths.
1923 ..	30	—	33	1	2	—
1922 ..	64	1	25	1	4	2
1921 ..	74	1	118	4	4	1
1920 ..	113	2	78	3	3	—
1919 ..	179	2	61	2	2	—
1918 ..	34	1	37	2	—	—
1917 ..	46	—	76	1	4	2
1916 ..	142	1	118	6	6	1
1915 ..	169	1	135	12	4	—
1914 ..	79	—	141	8	3	—
Totals	930	9	822	40	32	6

Average for 10  
years ..

93	0.9	82.2	4.0	3.2	0.6
----	-----	------	-----	-----	-----

1924 ..	24	—	14	—	11	—
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#### SCARLET FEVER.

The 24 cases were of a mild type and the patients recovered without ill effects. The number is the smallest recorded since reports have been issued and is 69 below the average for the past ten years.

This freedom from Scarlet Fever infection is a continuation of the extraordinary freedom in 1923.

It was not shared in by neighbouring County Boroughs.

There were again no deaths from the disease and all the cases were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital.

## DIPHTHERIA.

The extraordinary freedom of the Borough from Diphtheria also continued in 1924, the number of cases being far the lowest recorded and 78 below the previous ten years average per annum. Nine of the 14 cases were in non-residents from one Institution and due to the admission there of a carrier case. The extinction of this outbreak was troublesome.

## ENTERIC FEVER.

A peculiar re-crudescence of this disease occurred. The patients were all isolated cases coming for the most part from good houses, in various parts of the Borough. One was a non-resident sent in from Berwick to the Princess Alice Hospital.

The dates of notification, sex and ages of the other ten, were as follows :—

1.	Jan.	26th.	..	Male	..	..	aged 8
2.	Jan.	26th.	..	Female	..	..	.. 10
3.	April	26th.	..	Female	..	..	.. 45
4.	July	10th.	..	Female	..	..	.. 18
5.	July	18th.	..	Male	..	..	.. 4
6.	July	21st.	..	Male	..	..	.. 18
7.	July	22nd.	..	Female	..	..	.. 19
8.	Sept.	28th.	..	Female	..	..	.. 10
9.	Oct.	10th	..	Female	..	..	.. 29
10.	Oct.	15th.	..	Female	..	..	.. 17

Cases 1 and 2 were children in the same house, one from Malay two months previously. The symptoms were vague but blood cultures shewed Paratyphoid B.

Case 3 was a Nurse who had attended cases, none found to be Enteric. She also was a case of Paratyphoid B.

Case 4 was a School girl. Paratyphoid B.

Case 5 a little child. Paratyphoid B.

Case 6 a youth working on a farm. Variety of Typhoid not tested.

Case 7 a servant. Variety of Typhoid not tested.

Case 8 a child. Paratyphoid B.

Case 9 a woman without occupation. Paratyphoid B.

Case 10 a girl visitor. Paratyphoid B.

In view of the unusual number of cases very special efforts were made to trace out the cause in each case. None were connected in any way except the first two. They were in various stages of age and social circumstances and spread throughout the Borough. After minute investigation the only item found common to some of the cases was that four had had ices at Wembley within the incubation period.

All the patients recovered.

#### ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Five cases were notified. A man of 22 was a recrudescent case and he was sent back to his home in London. A child of  $1\frac{5}{12}$  had other defects which might have accounted for the symptoms. This case was fatal. The third case was a boy nearly sixteen: examination of the spinal fluid confirmed the diagnosis: the patient died. The fourth case in a man aged 68 made a good recovery. The fifth case a woman of 66 had many elements of doubt: the patient is still alive.

#### ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIO-MYELITIS.

One case was notified, a youth of 18 in good circumstances.

#### PUERPERAL FEVER.

Two cases were notified. One followed the birth of a decomposing foetus; the mother had had influenza. In the other case also the baby had been born dead.

#### MALARIA.

In all four cases the patients had been abroad and contracted the disease in India, the Sudan or Ceylon.

#### DYSENTERY.

The one case notified was sent in from the Country to the Hospital and was not an Eastbourne case. Shiga bacillus was found and the case was dealt with by the Medical Officer of Health of the district.

#### CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Two cases were notified, both rapidly fatal. In one at least the disease was probably Meningitis from some other cause, possibly injury.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Three cases occurred as follows, one being in a Midwife's practice :—

Age Group.	No. of Cases Notified	Treated.		Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness.	Deaths.
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
Under 1 year.	3	3	—	3	—	—	—

## THE NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The most important of these are Measles, Whooping Cough, and Infantile Diarrhœa.

There was no serious epidemic of these diseases for the deaths registered were as follows :—

Measles	..	..	..	..	0
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	3
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	0

The absence of any death from Diarrhœa is most noteworthy and has not happened in any previous year since records have been kept. We owe this to the wet and cold summer to a great extent.

One of the persons dying from Whooping Cough was over 80 years of age.

There were some cases of Mumps and many of Chicken Pox amongst school children. There were 20 cases of Ringworm reported in fifteen families.

## LABORATORY WORK.

## WATER.

Analyses by Borough Analyst including Bacteriological	5
Ditto by Company's Analyst .. .. .	5
Weekly by Medical Officer of Health (partial only) ..	53

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Diphtheria for Practitioners ..	15	199	214
Diphtheria for Sanatorium ..	7	32	39
	—	—	—
	22	231	253
	—	—	—
Tuberculosis for Practitioners ..	17	155	172
Tuberculosis in Pensions Cases ..	16	76	92
Tuberculosis for Hospital ..	28	43	71
	—	—	—
	61	274	335
	—	—	—
Others .. .. .	1	—	1

Total Bacteriological Examinations, 589.

Pathological Examinations in Venereal Disease are set forth in that section of this Report.

## SCHOOL CLOSURE.

No schools were closed on account of infectious illness during 1924.

## ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL ATTENDANT.—Dr. W. G. WILLOUGHBY.

MATRON.—Miss M. G. BAILEY.

## TABLE OF ADMISSIONS, 1924.

Disease.	In Hos- pital Jan. 1, 1924	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Died.	In Hos- pital Dec. 31, 1924
Scarlet Fever ..	5	32	33	—	4
Diphtheria ..	—	19	15	—	4
Enteric Fever ..	—	8	8	—	—
Diphtheria Carriers ..	—	5	3	—	2
Puerperal Fever ..	—	2	2	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	4	2	2	—



TABLE OF ADMISSIONS—*Continued.*

Disease.	In Hos- pital Jan. 1, 1924	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Died.	In Hos- pital Dec. 31, 1924
Chicken Pox.. ..	—	13*	13*	—	—
Measles .. ..	—	55	55	—	—
Pneumonia .. ..	—	4	3	1	—
Nil (Observation, etc.)	—	8	6	—	2
Sore Throat .. ..	—	2	2	—	—
Influenza .. ..	—	2	2	—	—
Bronchitis .. ..	—	1	1	—	—
Tonsilitis .. ..	—	1	1	—	—
Rheumatism .. ..	—	1	1	—	—
Scabies .. ..	—	3	3	—	—
Erysipelas .. ..	—	5*	5*	—	—
Quinsy .. ..	—	2	2	—	—
Eczema .. ..	—	1	1	—	—
Mumps .. ..	1	1	2	—	—
Diabetes .. ..	—	1	—	1	—
Cerebral Tumour ..	—	1	—	1	—
Total .. ..	6	171	160	5	12

\* One of these cases was a re-admission.

There are 62 beds in 7 separate blocks. Fourteen is the largest number of beds in any one block.

Altogether 169 persons were admitted, 89 males and 80 females.

The following table shows the number of admissions for each month of the year :—

Month.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Mumps.	Nil (observa- tion) etc.	Influenza.	Scabies.	Pneumonia.	Erysipelas.	Sore Throat.	Enteric Fever.	Rheumatism.	Bronchitis.	Tonsillitis.	Diphtheria Carriers.	Chicken Pox.	Quinsey.	Puerperal Fever.	Diabetes.	Eczema.	Cerebral Typhus.	Total.
January ..	2	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	9	—	1	—	—	—	20
February ..	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	9
March ..	4	4	4	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	17
April ..	1	1	11	1	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
May ..	6	—	16	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
June ..	2	—	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
July ..	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11
August ..	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	11
September ..	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
October ..	4	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
November ..	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
December ..	2	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Total ..	32	19	55	4	1	8	2	3	4	5	2	8	1	1	1	5	13	2	2	—	1	1	171

All cases of Diphtheria, and all cases of Scarlet Fever which occurred in the Borough were admitted to the Hospital.

The average time the recovered patients who completed their stay in Hospital in 1924 remained in the Hospital, was as follows :—

	Days.			
Scarlet Fever .. ..	..	..	..	43
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	27
Enteric Fever .. ..	..	..	..	35
Diphtheria Carriers .. ..	..	..	..	19
Puerperal Fever .. ..	..	..	..	32
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	..	..	..	20
Chicken Pox .. ..	..	..	..	18
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	16
Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	19
Nil .. ..	..	..	..	13
Sore Throat .. ..	..	..	..	8
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	9
Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	16
Tonsilitis .. ..	..	..	..	15
Rheumatism .. ..	..	..	..	6
Scabies .. ..	..	..	..	10
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	16
Quinsey .. ..	..	..	..	10
Eczema .. ..	..	..	..	2
Mumps .. ..	..	..	..	16

#### SUMMARY OF CASES ADMITTED FROM INSTITUTIONS, ETC.

##### GUARDIANS INSTITUTION AND CHILDREN'S HOMES.—

Measles .. ..	..	..	..	9
Chicken Pox .. ..	..	..	..	13
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	1
Observation .. ..	..	..	..	1

##### PRINCESS ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.—

Measles .. ..	..	..	..	4
Scabies .. ..	..	..	..	1
Encephalitis Lethargica .. ..	..	..	..	1
Erysipelas .. ..	..	..	..	1
Enteric .. ..	..	..	..	1

## ALL SAINTS CONVALESCENT HOME.—

Scarlet Fever .. .. .	5
Diphtheria .. .. .	9
Diphtheria Carriers .. .. .	4
Rheumatism .. .. .	1
Measles .. .. .	4
Encephalitis Lethargica .. .. .	1
Sore Throat .. .. .	1

## PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—

Measles .. .. .	9
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	7
Observation .. .. .	1
Enteric Fever .. .. .	1

## PRIVATE SCHOOL AT SEAFORD.—

Scarlet Fever .. .. .	6
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## H.M.S. "RESOLUTION. —

Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1
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## LANGNEY HOSPITAL.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. W. G. WILLOUGHBY.

This Small Pox Hospital of 18 beds was kept in readiness, but not used, during the year. It was in the year 1902 that the last Small Pox case occurred.

## ACACIA VILLA.

This Isolation Cottage with accommodation for persons whose houses were being disinfected was used by 7 persons during 1924.

COST OF THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
HOSPITALS.

## THE SANATORIUM.

From April 1st, 1924, to March 31st, 1925, there were 4,338 "patients days." Each patient cost £8 12s. 9d. per head per week. Deducting the income from patients, the cost was £7 9s. 0d.

The above includes capital charges; omitting these and deducting the income, the cost was £6 3s. 6d. per head per

week. The cost of foods for patients and staff amounted to 12/1 per head per week.

LANGNEY HOSPITAL.—Nett cost, £188.

This Hospital was thoroughly repaired and put in order during 1924. The ward has been in danger from sea erosion and will cost a fair amount during the current year.

ACACIA VILLA.—Nett cost, £51.

The total nett cost on the rates for these Hospitals was £5,582.

NOTE.—These estimated costs are calculated on actual expenditure up to near the end of the period and the Borough Treasurer's estimates for the remainder.

### DISINFECTION.

The methods of disinfection employed are the same as in previous years.

For clothing, bedding, etc., superheated steam (Temp. 260° F.) in a Washington Lyon Disinfecting Machine is used.

For articles such as furs, boots, etc., that will not stand superheated steam, washing with Formalin or other disinfectant solution is employed.

For rooms and houses, fumigation with Formalin Gas by means of various lamps is sometimes used, but more often, and especially in Tuberculosis, a sprayer is used for Formalin or other solution, such as Izal, McDougall's, or Lawes' Fluid.

Re-papering, re-painting, lime-washing, and much soap and water cleansing after the spraying or fumigation by the disinfectant gas are the methods chiefly relied on.

After Consumption, the usual form of disinfection carried out or suggested has been wet dusting by dusters wrung out of strong disinfectant, especially Formalin, Izal, etc., but general disinfection is done also. Disinfection after Cancer is also done on request being made, in the hope that it may be of some use in preventing spread.

The disinfection of infected houses or rooms is always done by the Sanitary Inspectors or one particular man in the Sanitary Department under their immediate instructions.

The schools have been disinfected by spraying from time to time.

Robert Gay who for so many years carried out disinfection and general work for the department, died during the year.

The Steam Disinfector is situated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital grounds.

There is a second small disinfector for verminous clothing at the Children's Cleansing Station, Seaside.

Disinfection of rooms and of articles is carried out on application in various cases. A charge is made to cover the cost, unless the disinfection is in connection with Infectious Disease, and then it is free of charge.

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**VENEREAL DISEASES.**

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CLINIC.—At the rear of the Town Hall. Opened 24th September, 1919.

Medical Officer : Dr. A. G. Shera, M.R.C.S.

Clinic hours : Men, 5 p.m., Wednesdays ; Women, 5 p.m., Mondays. Special times by arrangement.

The following table shows the number of cases treated during 1924, the figures in brackets being those for 1923. An increase, especially in male cases, is shown, continuing the increase of 1923. I think this is due to an increased appreciation of the Clinic rather than to increased prevalence of disease :—

	Males.		Females.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Old Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases	New Cases.	Males.	Females.	
Syphilis ..	15 (15)	9 (10)	19 (24)	14 (7)	24 (25)	33 (31)	57 (56)
Gonorrhœa ..	6 (3)	22 (12)	1 (1)	4 (2)	28 (15)	5 (3)	33 (18)
Soft Chancre ..	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —
Other conditions ..	— —	27 (28)	— —	29 (25)	27 (28)	29 (25)	6 (53)
Total ..	21 (18)	58 (50)	20 (25)	47 (34)	79 (68)	67 (59)	146 (127)

Total attendances, 1,507 (1,247). Males, 1,017 (791); Females, 490 (441).

*In-patients.*—One man and one woman were sent to the Lock Hospital, London. Aggregate in-patient days, 82 (196).

*Pathological Work.*—This was carried out at the Pathological Department, Princess Alice Hospital, by Dr. Shera. The following examinations were made :—

Nature of Test.	Number of Tests.	Fee per Test.	Cost.
			£ s. d.
For Detection of Spirochetes—			
For Treatment Centre ..	—	—	—
For Practitioners ..	1	3/6	0 3 6
For Detection of Gonococci—			
For Treatment Centre ..	35	3/6	6 2 6
For Practitioners ..	25	3/6	4 7 6
For Wassermann Reaction—			
For Treatment Centre ..	83	5/-	20 15 0
For Practitioners ..	61	5/-	15 5 0
Other Examinations—			
For Treatment Centre ..	—	—	—
For Practitioners ..	—	—	—
Total .. ..	205	—	46 13 6

The arsenobenzol compounds used in the treatment of syphilis were Novarsenobillon (N.A.B.), Stabilarisan, and Sulfarsenol, the latter chiefly for children. The dosage was usually as follows :—N.A.B. and Stabilarisan, 0.15 to 0.75 grammes; Sulfarsenol, 2.5 to 40 centigrammes. In primary and secondary cases, two full courses of ten doses with three weeks' iodides were given and three weeks' rest between. In tertiary cases two full courses and, if necessary, short courses of six N.A.B., etc., were given at three months' intervals with iodides.

One case of Erbs paralysis was treated with intrathecal salvarsanised serum with highly satisfactory results.

The tests applied before the discharge of patients were as follows:—In Syphilis cases, three monthly Wasserman tests for two years after the second course with a provocative dose at the end of the second year.

In Gonorrhœa (1) Normal diet and alcohol; (2) Bongies and Urethroscopy; (3) Injection of *Gonococcus Proteose* 1 cc. If there is no discharge and no threads, after all tests, the case is discharged but not otherwise.

During the year arrangements have been made for irrigation when required, and additional facilities are being provided.

Notices as to free treatment are posted in the various public lavatories, etc.

No medical practitioners have applied for free Salvarsan or substitutes, so that the question of qualification has not arisen, nor have these drugs been supplied. The Pathological examinations have been chiefly through the Council's Medical Officer, but in 87 instances at the request of private practitioners.

No action has been taken under the Venereal Disease Act, 1917.

The Department now dispenses its own medicines, instead of sending out prescriptions.

Dr. Shera who has given the above figures as to the work, praises the work of the Nurse (Miss R. Clark) and that of the Male Attendant (Mr. Tompsett), and I consider the Local Authority is very much indebted to Dr. Shera for the continuous interested care he gives to this difficult Clinic.

# VACCINATION RETURN FOR EASTBOURNE DISTRICT, including Returns due to Ministry of Health February, 1925.

G. E. HODGES, *Vaccination Officer.*

Year.	Births.	Successful Certificates Registered.	Certificates of Insuscep- tibility Registered.	Had Small Pox.	Certificates of Exemption Registered.	Deaths under one year old.	Postponed by Medical Certificate.	Removed out of town and gone, no address.	Cases of Prosecu- tion under Sec. 31.	Un- accounted for.	Total number of Certificates of Success- ful Primary Vaccinations at all ages received during each of last 14 years.	* 12 The number of certificates of conscientious objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate during year 1924 was 461.
* 1	* 2	* 3	* 4	* 5	* 6	* 7	* 8	* 9 & 10.		* 11		
1910	958	195	1	—	481	66	16	101	5	93	217	
1911	918	169	—	—	449	69	24	101	8	28	236	
1912	960	163	—	—	556	60	25	123	—	27	219	
1913	930	167	1	—	548	50	12	110	—	42	289	
1914	927	173	1	—	533	59	20	130	—	11	178	
1915	832	164	—	—	465	71	15	94	—	23	179	
1916	895	185	—	—	482	80	20	88	—	40	190	
1917	703	159	—	—	387	61	10	86	—	—	190	
1918	807	196	2	—	356	55	15	142	—	41	192	
1919	750	171	—	—	338	35	8	88	—	10	250	
1920	993	194	1	—	650	50	9	59	—	30	236	
1921	811	172	—	—	466	61	4	74	—	34	226	
1922	744	121	—	—	466	22	2	48	—	85	252	
1923	740	170	—	—	457	24	6	30	—	53	260	
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204	

The numbers marked thus (\*) refer to columns in Official Returns to Local Government Board and Ministry of Health.

No primary or re-vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health in 1924 under the P.H. (Small Pox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Subjoined will be found a detailed account of this disease as it exists in Eastbourne.

The actual number of notifications yearly is no guide to the real occurrence of new cases for many reasons, but principally because all are not notified.

From the various figures submitted the most interesting deductions and comparisons are these :—The total number of existing cases is steadily but slowly being reduced, this being especially the case in tuberculosis of bones and joints ; and the number of deaths in 1924 was 41, while the annual average in the previous ten years was 54.7.

Special figures were worked out to trace connections between Eastbourne cases and bad housing conditions. Nine cases affecting 68 other persons are too crowded and this number is increased if one or two doubtful cases are included. In three families of the nine cases a second case has developed. There are twelve secondary cases in twelve families.

The figures given as to the ultimate end of the known cases for many years past, shew that our great hope must be in prevention rather than cure.

### NOTIFICATIONS DURING 1924.

Three hundred and six notifications were received, of which 188 were duplicates, leaving 118 as the number of new cases notified.

Of these 118 persons, 104 had pulmonary consumption and 14 tuberculosis of glands, bones, etc.

The notifications included six new cases by the Ministry of Pensions.

Thirty-three of the notifications were of non-residents, for the most part temporary visitors.

The notifications were grouped as follows :—

Form A.—Medical Practitioners.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 114.

Males	..	..	..	62
Females	..	..	..	52



## Non-Pulmonary, 18.

Males	..	..	..	10
Females	..	..	..	8

## Form B.—School Medical Officers.

## Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 0.

Males	..	..	..	—
Females	..	..	..	—

## Non-Pulmonary, 1.

Males	..	..	..	—
Females	..	..	..	1

## Form C.—Institutions (Admissions).

## Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 86.

Males	..	..	..	42
Females	..	..	..	44

## Non-Pulmonary, 4.

Males	..	..	..	3
Females	..	..	..	1

## Form D.—Institutions (Discharges).

## Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 82.

Males	..	..	..	41
Females	..	..	..	41

## Non-Pulmonary, 1.

Males	..	..	..	1
Females	..	..	..	—

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 306
 

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The table of deaths given later is a truer comparative index as to the prevalence of Tuberculosis than notification, for deaths of visitors are eliminated and deaths of residents dying elsewhere are added to form the true total. The fallacy still remains that persons suffering from Tuberculosis die of other maladies and may be omitted from Tuberculosis deaths.

The importance of notification is that we can take the necessary steps as to care of the patient and prevention of

the spread of the disease. Delay in notification is bad for both patients and the public.

The duplicate notifications are those on :—

Form A	..	..	..	..	15
Form B	..	..	..	..	—
Form C	..	..	..	..	90
Form D	..	..	..	..	83
					—
					188
					—

Excluding the duplicates, the sexes and ages of the 118 new cases notified were as follows :—

(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 104.

Ages.			MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
			Form		Form		
			A.	B.	A.	B.	
0—1	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	..	..	2	—	—	—	2
5—10	..	..	2	—	1	—	3
10—15	..	..	1	—	—	—	1
15—20	..	..	4	—	3	—	7
20—25	..	..	6	—	10	—	16
25—35	..	..	17	—	17	—	34
35—45	..	..	11	—	14	—	25
45—55	..	..	8	—	2	—	10
55—65	..	..	2	—	—	—	2
65 and over		..	3	—	1	—	4
			56	—	48	—	104

## (b) NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 14.

Ages.			MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.
			Form		Form		
			A.	B.	A.	B.	
0—1	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	..	..	5	—	—	—	5
5—10	..	..	—	—	2	1	3
10—15	..	..	—	—	2	—	2
15—20	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
20—25	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	..	..	—	—	2	—	2
35—45	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	..	..	1	—	1	—	2
55—65	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	..	..	—	—	—	—	—
			6	—	7	1	14

The number of notifications received in 1924 is more accurate than in previous years, as to the number of new cases occurring.

During 1923 a circular was issued by the Ministry of Health to Medical Practitioners asking for more complete notifications. In other years there were many deaths from Tuberculosis recorded where the cases had not been notified, during life. In 1924 there were but four instances of this, one being a sudden death of a visitor, two in which the medical men omitted to notify, and the other related to a person belonging to the Borough but living temporarily elsewhere.

## NON-PULMONARY CASES.

Localization of disease :—

*Males—*

Meningitis	..	..	..	1	Age 2.
Peritoneum	..	..	..	1	Age 2.
Left knee-Tubercular Synovitis				1	Age 3.
Cervical Glands	..	..		2	Ages $2\frac{3}{4}$ , $2\frac{1}{2}$ .
Lumbar Spine	..	..		1	Age 54.

---

Total				6	
-------	--	--	--	---	--

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*Females—*

Meningitis	..	..	..	1	Age 9.
Arthritis left hip	..	..		1	Age 5.
Dactylitis	..	..	..	1	Age $8\frac{1}{2}$ .
Lower end Tibia	..	..		1	Age 13.
Glands of neck	..	..		4	Ages 14, 25, 30 and 50.

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Total	..	..		8	
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Position of the Borough as regards Tuberculosis at the end of 1924 :—

Cases at end of 1923	..	..	..	..	408
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*Add—*

Notified cases previously removed from register, but since returned to Eastbourne	..	..			8
Notifications on Form "A"	..	..			132

*Less—*

Duplicates	..	..	..	..	15
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Total notifications of new cases on Form "A"

during 1924	..	..	..	..	117
Notifications on Form "B"	..	..	..		1
Non-notified cases	..	..	..	..	4

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*Deduct —*

Deaths from Tuberculosis :— Notified cases—

Residents .. .. .	39
Visitors .. .. .	4
Non-notified cases (cases not notified by	
Doctors prior to death) .. ..	2
Visitor dying suddenly (non-notified case)	1
Notified case dying in Institution away	
from Eastbourne .. .. .	1
Non-notified case dying in Institution	
away from Eastbourne .. ..	1
Notified case dying away from Eastbourne	1
	—
	49

Deaths of tuberculous persons dying from  
other causes than tuberculosis ..

Cases left the town .. .. .	71
Cases in which disease arrested .. ..	28

— 155

Total cases at end of 1924 .. .. . 383

Of the 118 patients notified 33 were temporary residents.  
There were five deaths of temporary residents.

The following is a summary of the above cases :—

	MALES.			FEMALES.		Total.
	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	Ex-ser. (Ad-mitted).	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	
Notified Cases—						
Pulmonary ..	57	36	84	70	78	325
Non-Pulmonary	9	16	3	9	21	58
Total .. ..	66	52	87	79	99	383

205

178

383

The number of cases at the end of 1924 was 25 less than the number at the end of 1923.

The following are particulars of cases which have left the town during 1924 :—

	MALES.			FEMALES.			Total.
	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	Ex-ser. (Ad-mitted).	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	Ex-ser. (Ad-mitted).	
Notified Cases—							
Pulmonary	14	13	11	18	8	2	66
Non-Pulmonary	1	1	—	1	2	—	5
Total ..	15	14	11	19	10	2	71

The following is a summary of the 28 cases which have been removed from the register of notifications during 1924 as cases in which the disease has been arrested :—

	MALES.			FEMALES.	
	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	Ex-ser. (Ad-mitted).	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.
Notified Cases :—					
Pulmonary .. ..	5*	3	—	2	3
Non-Pulmonary ..	2	5	—	2	6

\* including one case notified in 1924 in which diagnosis not confirmed.

#### CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1924.

	Form "A."	Form "B."
Left the town .. ..	31	—
Fatal .. ..	16	—
Duplicate Notifications .. ..	15	—
Died of other diseases .. ..	6	—
Disease arrested .. ..	1	—
Still on the register .. ..	63	1
	132	1



CASES NOTIFIED ON FORMS "A" AND "B" FROM THE  
1ST JANUARY, 1912, TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1924.

	Form "A."			Form "B."
Left the town .. ..	..	..	471	17
*Fatal .. ..	..	..	605	6
Duplicate notifications .. ..	..	..	75	10
Died of other diseases .. ..	..	..	19	—
Disease arrested .. ..	..	..	133	41
Not traceable .. ..	..	..	62	1
Still on the register .. ..	..	..	358	25
Total notifications ..			1723	100

\*NOTE.—Some of the cases marked in the register as "Fatal" may have died from diseases other than Tuberculosis.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS, 1924.

The following are particulars of tuberculous persons who have died during 1924 :—

	MALES.			FEMALES.		Total.
	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	Ex-ser. (Ad-mitted).	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	
Notified Cases—						
Pulmonary .. ..	14 <sup>a</sup>	7 <sup>b</sup>	5 <sup>c</sup>	7	7	40
Non-Pulmonary ..	1	2	—	—	2	5
Cases not Notified—						
Pulmonary .. ..	1 <sup>d</sup>	—	—	1 <sup>e</sup>	—	2
Non-Pulmonary ..	—	1 <sup>f</sup>	—	—	1 <sup>g</sup>	2
Total .. ..	16	10	5	8	10	49

NOTE.—The above figures include :—

*a* 1 Visitor.

*b* 3 Visitors ; and 1 Eastbourne case died away from the town.

*c* 1 Eastbourne case died away from the town.

*d* 1 Visitor (died suddenly).

*e* 1 Eastbourne case died away from the town.

*f* 1 case not notified by Medical Practitioner before death.

*g* 1 case not notified by Medical Practitioner before death.

In addition to the above deaths 4 males and 3 females, (all residents) who were notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, died from causes other than tuberculosis, namely :—

<i>Nature of Case.</i>	<i>Cause of death.</i>
Male—insured .. ..	Epilepsy.
Male—non-insured ..	(1) Acute Lymphatic Leucæmia (2) Cardiac Failure.
Male—non-insured ..	(1) Diabetes and Phthisis (2) Asthenia.
Male—non-insured ..	(1) Nephritis (2) Pul. Tb.
Female—insured ..	(1) Chronic Bronchitis and Asthma (2) Cardiac debility.
Female—non-insured ..	(1) Carcinoma of Uterus (2) Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Female—non-insured ..	(1) Morbus Cordis, valvular and degenerative (2) Anasarca.

Five of the deaths in Eastbourne of notified tuberculosis were cases of visitors, 4 pulmonary and one non-pulmonary. Excluding these and including the deaths from tuberculosis of Eastbourne persons temporarily out of the Borough, there was a total of 44 deaths: Males, 26; Females, 18. The death rates were as follows :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	0.67 per 1,000
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	0.12 per 1,000
All forms of Tuberculosis ..	0.79 per 1,000

The male death-rate from "Consumption" was 1.00 per 1,000 and the female 0.45 per 1,000. The Ex-Service men's deaths numbered 5.

In 1924 there were 37 deaths (22 males and 15 females) from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 7 deaths (4 males and 3 females) from non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The deaths in the previous ten years were as follows :—

		1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914
Pulmonary	...	38	33	53	31	44	52	52	46	50	41
Other forms	...	9	6	12	7	7	13	12	19	7	15
Total	...	47	39	65	38	51	65	64	65	57	56

### BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

In the Laboratory 335 examinations of sputum were made :—

	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
For Practitioners..	17	155	172
For Ministry of Pensions	16	76	92
For Hospital ..	28	43	71

### INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

Owing to the possession by the Council of their own Hospital and the use of many other Institutions, there has been but a very small waiting list throughout the year. Occasionally, waiting for admission to any special Institution is unavoidable.

#### (a) GILDREDGE HOSPITAL. STATISTICS, 1924.

	MALES.			FEMALES.		Total.
	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	Ex-ser. (Ad-mitted).	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	
In Hospital at end of 1923	8	3	—	5	6	22
Admitted 1924 ..	16	4	11	26	14	71
Died .. ..	5	1	2	5	4	17
Discharged ..	12	5	5	22	11	55
In Hospital at end of 1924	7	1	4	4	5	21

Classification of patients in hospital at end of 1923, on admission and at the time of discharge, namely :—

<i>Classification at end of 1923.</i>				<i>Classification on discharge.</i>			
MALES.							
Early	..	..	1	Fatal	..	..	1
Intermediate	..		9	Improved	..	..	3
				Greatly Improved	..		5
				In Hospital at end of 1924..	..	..	1
Advanced	..		1	Fatal	..	..	1

<i>Classification on admission during 1924.</i>				<i>Classification on discharge.</i>			
MALES.							
Early	..	..	12	Improved	..	..	1
				Greatly Improved	..	..	5
				Stationary	..	..	1
				In Hospital at end of 1924	..	..	4
				Fatal	..	..	1
Intermediate	..	12	Improved	..	..	3	
			Greatly Improved	..	..	3	
			Worse	..	..	1	
			In Hospital at end of 1924	..	..	4	
			Fatal	..	..	1	
Advanced	..	7	In Hospital at end of 1924	..	..	4	
			Fatal	..	..	3	

<i>Classification at end of 1923.</i>				<i>Classification on discharge.</i>			
FEMALES.							
Early	..	..	5	Improved	..	..	2
				Greatly Improved	..	..	3
Intermediate	..	..	3	Greatly Improved	..	..	2
				Fatal	..	..	1
Advanced	..	..	3	Fatal	..	..	3

*Classification on  
admission during 1924.*

*Classification on  
discharge.*

FEMALES.

Early	..	..	14	Improved	..	..	1
				Greatly Improved	..	..	8
				Stationary	..	..	2
				In Hospital at end of			
				1924..	..	..	1
				Fatal	..	..	2
Intermediate	..	..	21	Improved	..	..	5
				Greatly Improved	..	..	6
				Stationary	..	..	1
				Worse	..	..	2
				In Hospital at end of			
				1924..	..	..	6
				Fatal	..	..	1
Advanced	..	..	5	Worse	..	..	1
				In Hospital at end of			
				1924..	..	..	2
				Fatal	..	..	2

Of the 118 new cases notified, 56 received institutional treatment during the year. Thirty-four received treatment in the Council's own Tuberculosis Hospital, namely, the Gildredge Hospital and 6 others were provided treatment by the Council in other Institutions. Of the remaining 16 cases, 6 received treatment in the Guardians Institution, 3 in the Princess Alice Hospital and 1 by the Ministry of Pensions in their own Hospital at Orpington. The treatment for the remaining 6 cases was not made through the Council.

This Hospital is practically always full. It takes all varieties of cases, mostly advanced, and is strictly a Hospital and not a Sanatorium. Its accommodation is just equal to Eastbourne requirements; occasionally a bed is vacant, and occasionally there is a waiting case, generally the former.

From April 1st, 1924, to March 31st, 1925, there were 7,825 patient days. The Hospital cost £2 16s. 10d. per head per week; deducting capital charges, £2 11s. 9d. per week.

The cost of food for patients and staff amounted to 12/2 each per week.

I submit a record of cases since the Hospital was opened.

#### GILDREDGE HOSPITAL.

Hospital opened .. .. . 27th July, 1914.

Date of admission of first patient 29th July, 1914.

Number of admissions from the 29th  
July, 1914, to the 31st December,  
1924 .. .. . 706

Number of patients :—

Males .. .. . 259

Females .. .. . 292

— 551

Number of patients admitted once only 438

Number of patients admitted twice .. 80

Number of patients admitted three times 26

Number of patients admitted four times 5

Number of patients admitted five times 2

— 551

#### HISTORY OF GILDREDGE HOSPITAL PATIENTS.

Died in the Hospital .. .. . 159

Died after discharge .. .. . 86

Still in the Hospital .. .. . 21

Left the Town .. .. . 117

Not traceable .. .. . 7

Admitted for observation only .. .. 16

Children at School .. .. . 4

Working or able to work .. .. . 88

Not working or not able to work .. .. 35

Disease arrested (besides those working) .. 18

—  
551  
—



(b) OTHER INSTITUTIONS. (TREATMENT ARRANGED BY  
LOCAL AUTHORITY). STATISTICS, 1924.

	MALES.			FEMALES.		Total.
	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	Ex-ser. (Ad-mitted).	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	
In Institutions at end of 1923	2	4	3	3	1	13
Admitted 1924 ..	1	2	4	11	1	19
Died .. ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Discharged ..	2	2	6	11	1	22
In Institutions at end of 1924	1	3	1	3	1	9

INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING EASTBOURNE PATIENTS  
DURING THE YEAR, 1924.

Name of Institution.	In-patients at end of 1923.		Admitted during the year 1924.		Receiving treatment at end of 1924.	
	Fe-Males	males	Fe-Males	males	Fe-Males	males
Gildredge Hospital ..	11	11	31	40	12	9
Maltings Farm Sanatorium, Nayland	1	—	2	1	—	1
St. Vincent's Cripples' Home, Pinner	2	—	—	—	1	—
Wyton Sanatorium, Huntingdon	1	—	1	1	—	—
Lord Mayor Treloar's Home, Alton	—	—	1	—	1	—
King Edward VII. Sanatorium, Midhurst	—	—	2	2	—	—
Guardians' Institution, Eastbourne	1	1	7	4	1	2
Brompton Hospital, London	1	—	—	1	—	1
Brompton Hospital Sanatorium Frimley	1	—	—	—	1	—
Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne	—	—	4	1	1	—

INSTITUTIONS RECEIVING PATIENTS—*Continued.*

Name of Institution.	In-patients at end of 1923.		Admitted during the year 1924.		Receiving treatment at end of 1924.	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
St. Bartholomew's Hos- pital, London	—	—	—	1	—	—
St. Peter's Memorial Home, Woking	—	—	—	3	—	1
East Anglian Children's Sanatorium, Nayland	—	1	—	—	—	1
Ministry of Pensions Hos- pital, Orpington	—	—	3	—	—	—
Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton	—	1	—	—	—	—
King George V. Sana- torium, Godalming	—	—	1	—	—	—
St. George's Hospital, London	—	—	—	1	—	—
All Saint's Convalescent Hospital, Eastbourne	—	—	—	1	—	—
National Sanatorium, Ventnor	—	1	1	1	—	—
Preston Hall, Aylesford ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Grosvenor Sanatorium, Kent	—	—	2	—	—	—
Eversfield Chest Hospital, St. Leonards-on-Sea	—	1	—	—	—	—
Colindale Hospital, Hendon	—	—	1	—	—	—
Royal Sea Bathing Hos- pital, Margate	—	1	1	2	1	1
Children's Hospital for Treatment of Hip Dis- ease, Sevenoaks	1	—	—	—	1	—
The Infirmary, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total .. ..	21	17	57	59	19	16

## TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

## TOWN HALL.

Males : Tuesdays, 11 a.m. ; Medical Officer, Dr. W. G. Willoughby. Females : Thursdays, 11.30 a.m. Special Evening, first Thursdays, 6 p.m., Medical Officer, Dr. W. Muir-Smith.

## CASES.

	MALES.			FEMALES.		Total.
	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	Ex-ser. (Ad-mitted).	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	
New Cases .. ..	22	2	10	13	7	54
Old Cases .. ..	14	2	78	17	23	134
	36	4	88	30	30	188
			128		60	
			188			

## ATTENDANCES.

	MALES.			FEMALES.		Total.
	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	Ex-ser. (Ad-mitted).	In-sured.	Non-in-sured.	
Number of attendances by new cases	32	2	34	45	8	121
Number of attendances by old cases	27	6	254	151	188	626
	59	8	288	196	196	747
			355		392	
			747			

## SPECIAL PENSIONS CASES.

*Medical Referee:* Dr. W. G. WILLOUGHBY.

Cases referred by D.C.M.S., Brighton, 80 including 7 Officers.

Seven cases attended twice.

## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS,

Made in connection with examinations at Clinic, 1924.

Treatment under own Doctor .. ..	328
No Treatment .. ..	20

Hospital or Sanatorium Treatment	..	..	..	75
Dispensary Treatment	..	..	..	437
Treatment combined with Training	..	..	..	2
New Cases of Extra Nourishment	..	..	..	14
Renewal Cases of Extra Nourishment	..	..	..	173
Total				1049

#### CERTIFICATES AND REPORTS.

To Eastbourne War Pensions Committee, 1924.

Reports regarding Ability or Inability to Work	..	203
Treatment combined with Training	..	6
Special Pension Reports	..	10
Total		219

The following are particulars of the certificates furnished to the D.C.M.S., Brighton (in addition to the usual report on M.P.X.9T.), and the Local War Pensions Committee (including the certificates mentioned in the above Record), namely :

*Certificates furnished to D.C.M.S., Brighton—*

	Number.
Form M.S.D. 28 (b).—Treatment under own Doctor	3
Form M.S.D. 122.—Report of Tuberculosis Officer on a case of definite or suspected Tuberculosis	84
Form M.P.O. 623.—Special pension report	1

*Certificates furnished to Local War Pensions Committee—*

Form M.S.D. 28 and 28 (a).—Treatment under own Doctor	76
Form M.P.A. 36 T.O.—Special pension report	10
Form M.S.D. 81.—Treatment under own Doctor	60
Form M.S.D. 80.—Discharge from Hospital or Sanatorium	18
Form M.S.D. 81.—Hospital or Sanatorium Treatment	16

	Number.
Form M.S.D. 81.—Admission to Hospital or Sanatorium .. .. .	17
Form M.S.D. 28.—Hospital or Sanatorium Treatment .. .. .	14
Form M.S.D. 81.—Treatment combined with Training .. .. .	3
Form M.S.D. 118, Part III.—Treatment combined with Training .. .. .	3
Form M.S.D. 80.—Certificate of Death at Hospital or Sanatorium .. .. .	2
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	307
	<hr/>

### EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

Ex-service persons receive extra nourishment independently of the Council.

Council assistance :—

Seven males and 11 females were receiving extra nourishment on the 31st December, 1923.

The amount of expenditure from 1st January to 31st December, 1924, has amounted to £74 2s. 9d. which is equivalent to £1 3s. 8d. per thousand of the population of the Borough per annum. The total number of persons assisted during this period was 33 and the number of orders issued, 253. The amount of expenditure permitted by the Ministry is £2 for every 1,000 of the population.

### CHILDREN'S TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

THURSDAYS, 2.30 p.m.

MEDICAL OFFICER : Dr. E. H. B. COGHILL.

Attendances, 165 of 47 children. Old cases, 27 ; new cases, 20.

Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 14, and from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 7. (Glands, 2 ; Hip, 1 ; Ankle, 1 ; Abdomen, 2 ; Ears, 1). The remainder were contacts for examination.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT ARRANGED BY THE COUNCIL.  
*Children under 16 years of age.*

	Males.	Females.
Receiving treatment at the end of 1923	3	1
Admissions during the year .. ..	3	—
Discharges during the year .. ..	3	—
Deaths in Institutions during the year	1	—
Receiving treatment at the end of 1924	2	1

Institutions treating cases during 1924 :—

Wyton Sanatorium, Huntingdon—

Males .. .. 2

East Anglian Children's Sanatorium, Nayland—

Females .. .. 1

Children's Hospital for treatment of Hip Disease,  
 Sevenoaks—

Males .. .. 1

Lord Mayor Treloars' Home, Alton—

Males .. .. 1

St. Vincent's Cripples' Home, Pinner—

Males .. .. 1

Gildredge Hospital, Eastbourne—

Males .. .. 1

Nature of cases treated :—

Pulmonary—

Males .. .. 3

Females .. .. 1

Non-Pulmonary—

Males .. .. 3

Number of in-patient days, 1,455.

EXTRA NOURISHMENT.

Six cases (two males and four females) received 928 pints of milk during the year.

NOTE.—The particulars relating to the above cases of children are also included in the general tables referred to above.

NURSES' VISITS.

Visits to Domiciliary cases, 1,053.



## GENERAL PARTICULARS.

The work is carried on in close co-operation with the other Hospitals and with the Clinics.

The Dispensary at the Town Hall is the centre from which the work is carried on.

Arrangements are made whereby the Tuberculosis Officer receives quarterly medical reports as to insured persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. During 1924 the number of insured persons notified by medical practitioners was 40. Twenty-four primary reports were received in respect of some of these cases, a few were visitors, and as regards the remainder the conditions of the patients were known to the Tuberculosis Officer. Thirty-two quarterly reports were received in respect of 15 cases.

The following up of doubtful cases is done by the Medical Officers and the Nurse, and contacts are examined at the Dispensary and in the Clinics.

Diagnosis was aided in some cases by the X-Rays. Dr. Donnellan assists occasionally in difficult throat cases.

Dr. Muir Smith has continued to use Tuberculin treatment in selected cases, and is well satisfied with his results.

Dental treatment at the local hospital is kindly carried out by Mr. Turner.

The local Surgical Aid Society has been of assistance in helping to provide surgical apparatus. There has been no difficulty in this respect.

The want of suitable occupation for cases after leaving Sanatoria is badly felt locally. The general imperfection in respect of after-care schemes of the Country generally is reflected in Eastbourne.

No home shelters have been applied for. No special occupation locally is concerned with the incidence of Tuberculosis.

The Open-Air School is acting as a useful preventive of Tuberculosis. The number of children taken there is 75. No case of actual pulmonary tuberculosis is taken.

The special difficulties encountered are the want of satisfactory housing accommodation in some of the cases, the want of hospital accommodation for surgical tuberculosis, and the want of suitable employment for tuberculous persons who could do a little work.

Special nursing in the homes was not provided by the Council during 1924. The Hospital deals with the worst cases and arrangements are made for the particular help required by each tuberculous person.

I am particularly indebted to Mr. A. H. Hookham, of my staff, for his special work *re* Tuberculosis. It is by his work that I have been able to give so complete an account of the state of Tuberculosis in Eastbourne.

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## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Statutory Committee is a Sub-Committee of the Sanitary and Public Health Committee, and is composed of six members of that Committee, another Alderman of the Council, and two co-opted ladies. Councillor Miss Hudson is in the Chair of this Committee.

The Centre at which the work is co-ordinated is at the Town Hall.

- (a) A MOTHERS' AND INFANTS' CLINIC is held at the Town Hall at 2 p.m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.

Dr. E. H. B. Coghill is the medical attendant of the Clinic, and Miss R. Clark the Superintendent Nurse.

The work of the Clinic includes advice to mothers, and attention to minor ailments of infants and children under school age for which ordinary medical attention is rarely, if ever, obtained. The work is mainly preventive, and infraction of the work of medical practitioners is avoided. Cases are sometimes referred to them, and *vice versa*. Short demonstrations in such matters as washing and dressing infants are given. Light refreshments are provided by some ladies kindly interested in the Clinic. The infants are regularly weighed, and advice is given on matters concerning both infants and mothers.

The attendances at the Clinic in 1924 were 5,248 of 862 children, 505 under two years of age, and 357 aged three and four years; the attendances in the previous year were 4,111; 72 mothers attended for advice on 101 occasions.

The staff at the Clinic included the Superintendent Nurse, Miss R. Clark, and Nurses Simmonds, Forward and Curtis. These Nurses were also engaged in home visiting.

- (b) HOME VISITING.—The Borough is divided for this purpose into three districts, each having its own Nurse Visitor. The visits paid numbered 9,602,

and were as follows :—to expectant mothers, 303 ; to infants under one year, 4,036 ; and to children aged one to five years, 5,263. The percentage of the births which took place in Eastbourne notified to the Medical Officer of Health in 1924, was 98.04 or all but thirteen. In the cases of 613 births, or 92.04 of the total number, visits were made. The Notification of Births Act enables the Nurses to make visits within two or three days of a birth.

The Department receives notices from the Maternity Home when maternity cases are discharged, and is thus able to keep in touch with the cases born in the Home.

- (c) ANTENATAL CLINIC.—(i.) At the Town Hall on Wednesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m., in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. Number of attendances in 1924, 167 of 143 expectant mothers.

(ii.) At the Maternity Home, Wednesday afternoons, and as occasion demands.

Number of expectant mothers attending	120
Number of Attendances .. ..	730
Number of Visits by general Practitioners to their patients at this Clinic	43

The majority of the cases were normal cases requiring only information on minor matters. There were 60 abnormal cases, viz. :—

Contracted Pelvis .. ..	6
Albuminuria .. ..	14
Defective Teeth .. ..	5
Varicose Veins.. ..	5
Ante Partum Hæmorrhage .. ..	7
Heart Trouble .. ..	3
Chest Trouble .. ..	2
Prolapse .. ..	1
Malnutrition .. ..	1
Vaginal Discharge .. ..	5
Minor Ailments .. ..	11

Some of these cases were serious and demonstrate the value of Ante-Natal work.

- (d) FOOD was distributed in 1924 in the form of dried or new milk for nursing mothers and young children.

The various "Orders" of the Ministry of Health were carried out during the year. In connection with milk distribution, the scale of income adopted in accordance with Circular 185 of 31st March, 1921, was as follows :—

Number in Family.	Free Milk.		Milk at Half Cost.	
	s	d.	s	d.
1 ..	7	0	8	0
2 ..	7	0	8	0
3 ..	7	0	8	0
4 ..	6	6	7	6
5 ..	6	6	7	6
6 ..	6	6	7	6
7 ..	6	0	7	0
8 ..	6	0	7	0
9 ..	6	0	7	0
10 ..	5	6	6	6
11 ..	5	6	6	6
12 ..	5	6	6	6

Applicants for milk are required to fill up a form giving particulars of their income and rent paid. These forms are considered by a small Sub-Committee, including a member of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and milk granted in accordance with the above scale.

The milk is supplied under a Contract with a local firm.

(i.) *New Milk.*—

The total amount for which orders were given was 10,149 pints, or an increase on the previous year of 2,976 pints. Great care had to be exercised to be sure that necessitous cases got the milk, and that, on the other hand, none was given in

unnecessary cases. 98 families received milk in the following manner, some families having milk for two of the reasons set out :—

Expectant mothers	..	..	..	12
Nursing mothers	..	..	..	55
Infants	..	..	..	46

Amount Allowed—One pint.

Average length of time allowed, 14.94 weeks.

Number receiving free—

Expectant mothers	..	..	..	12
Nursing mothers	..	..	..	50
Infants	..	..	..	43

Number receiving partly free—

Expectant mothers	..	..	..	0
Nursing mothers	..	..	..	5
Infants	..	..	..	3

(ii.) *Dried Milk*—

Number receiving—

Infants	..	..	..	111
Nursing mothers	..	..	..	6
Number paying full cost price	..	..	..	99
Number paying part cost	..	..	..	7
Number receiving free	..	..	..	11

Dried Milk used.—“Ambrosia,” “Dorsella,” “Cow and Gate” and “Glaxo.”

- (e) BOARDING-OUT.—One illegitimate infant was boarded-out by the Authority in its own home at a cost of 10/- per week for a period during the year. The opening of the Infants' Home has removed the necessity for general boarding-out of infants, which had become so difficult to arrange at reasonable cost.

A second home for boarding-out young children is now in operation privately for illegitimate children only.

- (f) UNMARRIED MOTHERS.—Temporary homes were provided for five of these cases. The estimates were framed to allow provision to be made for five cases



at any one time up to twelve months from the date of birth.

*Bell Hostel.*—This Hostel provided a local means of dealing with unmarried mothers. The premises are excellent for the purpose, and the Committee carries out most useful work. During 1924, two confinements took place in the Hostel.

The charges to the Council were as follows :—  
25/- per week until the mothers went to work,  
then 20/- per week.

The one Municipal case remaining in the Hostel on 1st January, 1924, left at the expiration of eight months from the date of admission, but the baby was maintained for a further four months. Three new cases were sent in and are still in the Home.

The Authority contributed for a time, and is still contributing towards the maintenance of one baby in the Home.

The Authority undertook the maintenance for 3 weeks at the Brighton Hospital for Women of an Eastbourne mother who was admitted there after an accident.

There is a small Committee originally formed in 1920, linking the work of the Hostel, the Guardians and this Authority, so as to give a guiding hand to such cases from before "confinement" onwards. This was re-organised in 1923.

(g) MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME, 9 UPPERTON ROAD.—

This Home has continued to be a great success under the care of Miss Macintosh, the Matron. During the year, 20.9%, as compared with 17.6% in 1923, and 13.3% in 1922 of all the births in the Borough took place there. There are ten maternity beds.

One hundred and forty-three mothers were admitted for confinement and 144 children were born of whom 13 died and 2 were still born.

Five other Mothers were admitted for temporary treatment in connection with labour and two for establishment of breast milk.

There was one Cæsarian Section case.

The Ante-Natal work at this Home, as shown above, is a very important development and has much increased the value of the Institution. The premises having been found too small for the work, are being enlarged.

#### MATERNITY HOME. MATERNITY CASES.

Return for Year ending 31st December, 1924.

1. Total number of cases admitted, 150.  
For Confinement, 143.  
For treatment in connection with confinement, 7.
2. Average duration of stay, 16.62 days.
3. Number of cases delivered by—
  - (a) Midwives, 80.
  - (b) Doctors, 63.
4. Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife, with reasons for requiring assistance:—
  - (a) *During Labour*—
 

Breech Presentation	..	..	..	..	1	
Threatened Inertia	..	..	..	..	2	
Delayed Labour	..	..	..	..	2	
Rise of temperature	..	..	..	..	1	
					—	6
  - (b) *After Labour*—
 

Rise of Temperature	..	..	..	..	1	
					—	1
  - (c) *For Infant* —
 

Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	1
					—	2
						—
						9
						—

*In Ante-Natal work, Doctors also saw the following cases—*

Albuminuria	..	..	..	..	..	14
Contracted Pelvis	..	..	..	..	..	6
Ante Partum Hæmorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	7
Placenta Præmia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Varicose Veins	..	..	..	..	..	5
Heart Trouble	..	..	..	..	..	3
Chest Trouble	..	..	..	..	..	2
Prolapse	..	..	..	..	..	1
Malnutrition	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vaginal Discharge	..	..	..	..	..	5
Minor Ailments	..	..	..	..	..	11
Teeth	..	..	..	..	..	5
					—	62

5. Number of cases notified as puerperal sepsis with result of treatment in each case, Nil.
6. Number of cases in which temperature rose above 100.4 for 24 hours, with rise of pulse rate (Influenza 1 : Cause not ascertained, 1), 2.
7. Number of cases notified as ophthalmia neonatorum, with result of treatment in each case, Nil.
8. Number of cases of "inflammation of the eyes" however slight, Nil.
9. Number of infants not entirely breast fed while in the Institution, with reasons why they were not breast fed. (Mother suffering from tuberculosis, 1 : Insufficient milk, 1), 2.
10. Number of maternal deaths, with causes, 2.  
     Embolism of pulmonary artery on eleventh day of puerperium, 1.  
     Ante Partum Hæmorrhage, Heart Failure, 1.
11. Number of foetal deaths (still-born or within 10 days of birth) and their causes, and the results of the post-mortem examination, if obtainable :—
 

Still-born	..	..	..	..	..	2
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	6
Immaturity	..	..	..	..	..	3
Developmental deformities	..	..	..	..	..	1
Albuminuria asthenia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis : asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital occlusion of the œsophagus and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	1

— 15

Number of cases remaining in the Home on 31st December, 1924, 6.

The infant mortality rate for the first fortnight after birth in the Home was 55.5 per 1,000 births.

One mother was transferred to All Saints' Convalescent Home for a period of Convalescence on being discharged from the Home.

The Home has been sanctioned as a Training Centre for Midwives, and particulars as to this branch of the work are as follows :—Four Nurses after training, sat for and obtained their C.M.B. Certificates. Three other resident pupils were taken and are receiving their tuition.

For ante-natal work see section (c).

The patients are attended by their own Medical Attendant if they wish ; otherwise by the Matron and Staff.

In one case the Cæsarian operation was performed successfully as regards both mother and infant.

The charge for patients is £2 2s. per week and, while waiting in the Home for confinement, 3/6 and 5/- per day.

In the cases of the 150 mothers admitted, full charges were paid in 134 cases, part charges were paid in 13 cases and in two instances no part of the charges were paid.

(h) INFANTS' HOME, 9 UPPERTON ROAD.—Matron : Miss C. B. Macintosh.

In this Home there are nominally sixteen beds, but owing to pressure of Maternity Work, and in the latter half of the year to building operations, the accommodation was reduced by eight cots.

#### 9 UPPERTON ROAD—INFANTS HOME.

Return for the year ending 31st December, 1924.

##### 1. Number of cases admitted :—

Born in the Home	..	..	..	..	144
Admitted Infants	..	..	..	..	33
					<hr/> 177

##### 2. Average duration of stay, 28 days.

##### 3. Reasons for admission, giving number of cases under each heading :—

Born in the Home	..	..	..	..	144
Malnutrition	..	..	..	..	2
Illness of mother	..	..	..	..	13
Circumcision	..	..	..	..	1
Not gaining in weight	..	..	..	..	4
Observation	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1
Pericarditis	..	..	..	..	1
Boarded out	..	..	..	..	10
					<hr/> 177

##### 4. Number of cases discharged :—

(a) In good Health	..	..	..	..	161
(b) Improved	..	..	..	..	3
(c) No improvement	..	..	..	..	1
					<hr/> 165

5. Number of cases of infectious disease, with brief account of any epidemic which has occurred, Nil.
6. Number of deaths, giving date and cause of death, and period of residence :—

Date.	Cause of death	Period of Residence.
4th Feb.	Haemorrhage from lung due to congestion and broncho pneumonia .. ..	32 days.
19th Mar.	Atelectasis. Asphyxia .. ..	1 day.
30th Mar.	Albuminuria. Asthenia .. ..	20 days.
6th April	Premature Birth .. ..	1 day.
11th June	Developmental Deformities .. ..	2½ hours.
28th July	Premature Birth .. ..	40 minutes.
10th Aug.	Premature Birth .. ..	11 hours.
25th Sept.	Prematurity. Heart Failure	1 day.
9th Oct.	Inanition (Premature Twin). Cardiac Failure .. ..	11 days.
14th Dec.	Congenital Occlusion of the Oesophagus and Duodenum	11 days.
8th Mar.	Still-born .. ..	—
27th Sept.	Still-born .. ..	—
9th Nov.	Still-born .. ..	—
16th Nov.	Still-born .. ..	—
24th Nov.	Still-born .. ..	—
17th Dec.	Still-born .. ..	—

7. Number discharged on account of illness, with the nature of the illness, infectious or otherwise, and the result of treatment elsewhere, 1.

This case was suffering from pericarditis when admitted, and was transferred within a few hours to the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital, where it died.

#### SUMMARY.

	Babies born in the Home.	Admitted Infants.
In Home, 1st January, 1924 .. ..	3	12
Admitted since .. ..	144	33
	— 147	— 45
Discharged—		
In good health .. ..	129	32
Improved .. ..	—	3
No improvement .. ..	—	1
	— 129	— 36
Died .. ..	9	1
Still-births .. ..	6	—
	— 144	— 37
Remaining in Home 31st Dec., 1924	3	8

Three resident probationers were being trained during the year in the care and management of infants. In connection with this part of the

Institution two Courses of Lectures and training in the care of infants were given. Beside the staff, 24 persons attended the Courses. Examinations were held, 19 Certificates being awarded.

- (i) **MUNICIPAL MIDWIFE.**—The Municipal Midwife for external work, Miss H. A. G. Collyer, lives at the Maternity Home and the work is directed from there. In 1924, 47 cases were attended in various parts of the Borough, 6 of these were in connection with doctors, and 39 were managed by the Midwife herself. She also attended two cases of miscarriage included in the total of 47.

The Maternity Home and Municipal Midwife births amounted in 1924 to 189 of the total 684 births registered, or 27.6%.

- (j) **MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.**—Fourteen registered midwives (one untrained) gave notice of their intention to practise during 1924. Of these ten were practising in Institutions, and only four practised regularly outside Institutions. They are visited by the Superintendent Nurse, herself a qualified midwife, and by the Medical Officers when necessary. The visits paid by the Superintendent Nurse during the year numbered 17.

Midwives attended 51.78% of the total births during 1924.

Medical assistance was sought, apart from Maternity Home cases, by midwives in 23 cases during 1924 viz., for the mother, 9 cases; and for the infant, 4 cases. (13 by Municipal Midwife).

For the mother—

Abnormal labour	..	..	..	2
Delayed labour	..	..	..	3
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	..	..	..	4
Ruptured perineum	..	..	..	3
Still birth	..	..	..	1
Rise of temperature	..	..	..	5
Post Partum hæmorrhage	..	..	..	1



For the infant—

Feebleness	..	..	..	2
Crippled Hands	..	..	..	1
Discharge of Eye	..	..	..	1

The scale of fees arranged by the Ministry of Health was adhered to and in most cases refunded amounts were obtained from the patients.

(k) HOME HELP.—The Home Help (Mrs. Hicks) attended 63 cases during the year, viz., 31 homes for household duties in maternity cases and 32 homes for ordinary relief work (for expectant or nursing mothers or during illness of children). Her salary is 35/- per week. Very useful work has been accomplished.

(l) HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.—\*The Borough Hospital provides accommodation for Puerperal Fever, Ophthalmia, Measles and other infectious ailments.

The Princess Alice Memorial Hospital provides for abnormal confinements.

\*The Maternity Home at 9 Upperton Road provides for normal confinements in married women only.

\*The Infants' Home at the same address provides for babies with certain ailments, such as malnutrition, which can only with difficulty and imperfectly be dealt with in the homes.

The Bell Hostel, Salehurst Road, provides for unmarried mothers and their infants.

\*Municipal Hospitals.

(m) CRECHE.—The Christ Church Creche in Rylstone Road for 16 children is subsidised by the Local Authority up to £300 per annum. Councillor Miss Hudson represents the Authority on the Committee. The Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical Officer of Health are the Medical advisers.

- (n) DENTAL WORK.—Mothers (prospective and actual) are occasionally assisted as regards dental work and dentures. The following dental assistance was given in 1924—

Mothers receiving dentures	..	..	4
Mothers paying part cost	..	..	2
Mothers receiving denture free	..	..	2

In addition, extractions were made in five cases, one case being free, and fillings in one case, the mother paying part cost.

- (o) STAFF.—Four part-time nurses, who also assist in school medical work, and one whole-time midwife nurse.

The clerical work is carried out by the clerical staff of the Public Health Department.

- (p) OPHTHALMIA.—Three cases, all in legitimate children. No blindness. One in a midwife's practice. See "Infectious Diseases."

- (q) HAMPDEN PARK DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.—Owing to the comparatively isolated nature of this part of the Borough, the Local Authority has agreed with the Association for the use of its nurse in some Maternity and Child Welfare cases in that district. A retaining contribution of £10 10s. per annum is paid to the Association.

The following figures for 1923-24 show the extent of the work of the Association :—

Number of Maternity cases	..	..	4
Number of visits to such cases	..	..	130
Number of cases of children under 5	..	..	22
Number of visits to such cases	..	..	197
Number of cases of children of school age			3
Number of visits to such cases	..	..	10

- (r) VOLUNTARY ASSISTANCE.—Some ladies give practical help at the Clinics by assisting in social enquiries and help, and by helping to provide light refreshments for the mothers.

- (s) FINANCE.—For the year ending March 31st, 1925, the general Maternity and Child Welfare work cost £2,068, and the Maternity and Infant Home, £2,815, with £400 Capital Charge in addition, a total of £5,283.

The general income for the same year was £1,285 and the Treasury Grant £1,980, leaving a nett cost to the Rates of £2,018, or rather under one penny in the pound.

- (t) MASSAGE TREATMENT.—Miss MacKern has given this treatment in three cases with good results. Her Clinic is established on the Royal Parade, the bulk of the cases being of children beyond the age included in this section of the report.

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With this Section should be read the Infant Mortality part of the Report.

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## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

### SANITARY INSPECTORS.

The staff of three Sanitary Inspectors has been unchanged.

A nominal appointment, unpaid, of an Assistant Sanitary Inspector was made in August, 1923, to enable the Inspector of the N.S.P.C.A. to enter slaughter houses to see the methods of killing used.

The Sanitary Inspection work is detailed in other parts of this Report; a summary of the work as regards Factories and Workshops has also been given. It is not possible to tabulate all the activities of this Department.

### NURSING ARRANGEMENTS.

The Local Authority has five female Health Visitors whose duties are as follows:—One Superintendent who is Inspector of Midwives and attends at Clinics; three have a district each for Maternity and Child Welfare Work, and for School Medical Work and also assist at Clinics. The fifth is especially a Tuberculosis Visitor and attends the Tuberculosis Clinics, her remaining time being spent at School Medical Work.

The Municipal Midwife is attached to and resident at the Maternity Home.

Home nursing is carried out by Voluntary Associations, particularly the Nurses of the Parish Churches. No payment is made to these by the Local Authority, with the exception of the Hampden Park District Nursing Association, to which a contribution of ten guineas annually is paid.

The local Associations kindly co-operate with the Staff of the Authority when necessary.

### HOSPITALS.

#### 1. MUNICIPAL.

The Hospitals under the Authority are as follows:—

1. Isolation Hospital (Sanatorium), 62 beds for infectious ailments in seven blocks of 14, 14, 12, 7, 7, 4 and 4 beds respectively. The table on page 43 shows to what extensive use this Hospital is put.

2. Small Pox Hospital, 18 beds, not used since 1902, but kept in readiness.
3. Acacia Villa for isolation during disinfection of houses, 4 beds.
4. Tuberculosis Hospital, 24 beds, 12 for Males and 12 for Females ; Medical Attendant : Dr. W. Muir Smith.
5. Maternity and Child Welfare Hospital, 10 maternity beds, 18 infants' beds ; Medical Officers : Dr. E. H. B. Coghill and private Practitioners. Consulting Surgeon : Mr. A. H. Crook, F.R.C.S.

The Medical Officer of Health is the administrative Officer of these Hospitals under the Sanitary and Public Health Committee, and also personally attends the patients in the first three.

Their use has been described in the Report.

## 2. OTHERS.

1. Princess Alice Memorial Hospital—General—70 beds. (Number being increased).
2. Leaf Hospital (Homœopathic), 15 beds, and out-patients.
3. Ophthalmic Hospital, 6 beds, and out-patients.
4. All Saints' Convalescent Home.
5. Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, 11 beds and out-patients.
6. Guardians' Institution (Infirmary).

The Bell Hostel and Creche are referred to in the Maternity and Child Welfare section of this Report.

The amount of Poor Law Relief expended for the year ending September 30th, 1924, was £12,998 (which included relief to Unemployed), as compared with £10,107, for the year ending 30th September, 1923. In addition, the Guardians paid £1,849 in wages for relief work on their agricultural ground.

## BATHS.

### SEASIDE BATHS.

These were opened in 1903. There are six baths for men and six for women.

The numbers using them in 1924 were : men, 16,354 ; women, 12,377 ; children, 488 ; total, 29,219, a decrease of 887 on the 1923 figures.

The largest number using the baths in one year was 34,600 in 1918. This number included many service men and women. The largest pre-war number was 18,982 in 1913.

Owing to the large number of those who have to wait their turn, especially on Friday and Saturday evenings, arrangements have been made to double the number of baths, and the work is in hand.

#### OLD TOWN BATHS.

These were opened in 1905. There are 12 baths for men and 3 for women.

The swimming bath is 60ft. long by 20ft. wide, and varies in depth from 3ft. 6in. to 6ft. 6in.

It has been arranged to allow mixed bathing if suitable undressing and dressing accommodation can be made, but this is a difficult matter.

Number of swimming baths :—

Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
4960	1902	6804	4917	18583

Season tickets and sale of book tickets increased these numbers to 25,283.

The previous largest number was 29,107 in 1923.

Number of ordinary baths :—

Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
12248	6436	682	19366

The largest number previously was 20,863 in 1923.

During 1924, 70 boys and 71 girls of the Elementary Schools who had learned to swim during the year received Certificates. The 1923 figures are the highest recorded. The increase in the use of the swimming bath, by School children, has continued.

The cost of the baths was as follows for the year ending 31st March, 1925 :—



	Income.	Expenditure.	Deficit	Capital Charges (in addition).
Seaside	£497	£920	£423	£145
Old Town	£768	£1134	£366	£258

The deficit on the Seaside Baths is about the same as in 1923, that on the Old Town Baths was reduced by £156.

### MUNICIPAL CLEANSING STATION.

One bath and disinfecter is provided. It was used by 46 persons during 1924, mainly verminous children.

### THE LOCAL ACTS AND ADOPTIVE ACTS

in force in the district are as follows :—

Eastbourne Improvement Acts, 1879 and 1885.

Eastbourne Corporation Acts, 1902 and 1911.

#### ADOPTED ACTS.

Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 1846 to 1889.

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, sections 1 to 4, 6, 7, 9, 12 to 16, and 18 to 24.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Parts I., II., III., IV. and V.

Public Libraries Act, 1892.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.

\*Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, sections 17, 21, 22, 27 (temporary buildings for territorial force excepted), 28 and 33 of Part II., sections 35 (subject to first proviso to s. 92 of Public Health Act, 1875), 36, 37, and 46 of Part III., sections 52, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59 (except as to libraries outside the district), 60, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 68 of Part IV., Part V., Part VI., Part VII., sec. 81, 85 and 86, of Part IX., and sec. 92, 93, 94 and 95 of Part X.

The Health Resorts and Watering Places Act, 1921.

These are for the most part administered by the Sanitary Authority through the Public Health Department.

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\* The following provisions of the Eastbourne Improvement Act, 1885, are repealed by the Order applying this Act, viz. :—Sect. 90 and Sect. 92 so far as the latter relates to any purpose of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907.

## CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK.

The tables on page 42 show the work done in 1924.

Chemical and Bacteriological examinations of water were made by the Borough Analyst, and alternately by the Water Company's Analyst, Mr. Burgess.

Ordinary Diphtheria and Tuberculosis Bacteriology is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health. Other Bacteriology is sent to Dr. Shera.

Wassermann examinations were made at the Pathological Department, Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne, by Dr. A. G. Shera, the Medical Attendant of the Venereal Diseases Clinic, who was appointed to carry out this work on 1st May, 1922.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Local Police Authority has two motor ambulances for general purposes, and there is also a motor ambulance at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

(a) Provided by the Local Authority :—

At the Town Hall—

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Tuberculosis.

Dental.

School Medical—Ophthalmic, etc.

Venereal Diseases.

At the Maternity Home—Ante-Natal.

Acacia Villa, Seaside, was opened on January 1st, 1925, for certain Clinics to avoid the long distance to the Town Hall, for School Medical and Maternity Cases in that district.

(b) Provided by others :—

At the Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital, Cavendish Place—Adenoid Clinic.

At the Leaf Hospital, Marine Road—Adenoid Cases.

At the Creche, Rylstone Road—Day Nursery.

At the Red House, Beamsley Road. Massage and Movement Clinic.

## RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Special Officer : Mr. E. G. SPEARS, Sanitary Inspector.

Forty-seven rat infested premises, in addition to allotments, sewers, etc., were dealt with during the year with satisfactory results.

The method of extermination adopted has been by poisoning, phosphorous and arsenic being used in the preparation of baits.

Barium Carbonate and Squills biscuits have also been used in considerable quantities.

The flooding of the marshes in the Autumn drove many rats into premises on the higher ground where they were promptly dealt with.

An arrangement is in force whereby the sewer men devote a day in each month to the laying of poison bait in the sewers with good results. Other Corporation premises are also dealt with periodically.

The public continue to avail themselves of the advice and assistance which is readily given by the responsible Officer.

The usual arrangements were also made for the local observance of National Rat Week held in November.

No prosecutions took place under the Rats and Mice Destruction Act.

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## HOUSING.

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In my last report I set forth the exact condition of Eastbourne as regards Housing as shewn by the details of the Census of 1921. The supply of houses since the time of the Census has not enabled any appreciable amelioration to be felt, for the population has grown in a greater proportion.

In 1924 a better supply of houses at costs beyond the means of most of those wanting small houses was provided and this may have resulted in a few cheaper houses being vacated. Municipal Schemes, however, only provided 20 houses, and the rents of these are now too high. After many disappointments the outlook for 1925 and 1926 is better and houses costing below £600 may be erected.

The requirements as to housing are so fully set forth in the Annual Report for 1923 that there is nothing to add.

### GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The average number of houses built annually for the five years before the War was 103, and for the preceding five years, 132.

During 1924 certificates were issued for occupation of 130 new houses built in the usual circumstances, and in addition 20 Municipal Houses were completed.

The houses finished during and since the War numbered 633, as follows :—

1914 .. ..	92
1915 .. ..	43
1916 .. ..	24
1917 .. ..	1
1918 .. ..	8
1919 .. ..	—
1920 .. ..	22
1921 .. ..	147
1922 .. ..	44
1923 .. ..	102
1924 .. ..	153

The number of persons per occupied house at the Census of 1921 was 6.3 ; in 1911, 5.8.

As regards the hut tenements, their condition is not satisfactory as permanent residences, and it will be better when they can be abandoned. They continue to fill a gap as regards housing, which is serious, but should, I consider, be abandoned as they become gradually vacant.

Unsatisfactory as they are, the occupants have been only too glad to get them, and there are at present 249 families awaiting a chance to get one.

The housing measures taken by the Authority included a temporary and permanent scheme.

#### (a) TEMPORARY.

Provision of hut tenements in a vacated Army Camp at Victoria Drive. The first of these was occupied on May 26th, 1919. The highest number occupied was 188 tenements. A number of huts have had to be removed for the progress of the permanent building scheme on the same site.

Nearly all the huts are divided into two tenements of two, three or four rooms.

#### (b) PERMANENT.

The first and completed part of the Municipal Housing Scheme provided 178 houses, 110 at the Archery and 68 at Victoria Drive. The last of these was occupied on August 15th, 1921.

The second part provided for 33 additional houses at Victoria Drive, 17 parlour and 16 non-parlour houses. The first of these was occupied on 25th December, 1922, the last on the 14th May, 1923. Total, 211.

The third part of the Municipal Housing Scheme provides for the erection of an additional 100 houses at Victoria Drive ; these were commenced on 21st August, 1923, and at the end of the year 1924, 20 were occupied.

Seven police dwellings were completed and also four Municipal dwellings in connection with small holdings.

The system of allotment of houses to applicants primarily takes into consideration the number of children and the conditions under which the applicants are living. Other



conditions include length of residence in Eastbourne and precedence of application.

The rents of the Municipal houses were as follows :—

Parlour Houses.—18s. 4d. weekly.

Non-Parlour Houses.—14s. 8d. weekly.

The latest have been.—21s. 9d. and 25s.

### OVER-CROWDING.

The provision of huts enabled the Department to deal with the worst cases of over-crowding. Others exist which cannot yet be dealt with. There were cases so very bad that steps had to be taken by the Authority, but no legal proceedings were taken. Some re-arrangements of habitation were carried out at the suggestion of the Sanitary Inspectors.

### FITNESS OF HOUSES.

The general standard of housing is good, structurally. Materials and labour having been available, repairs are going on and houses kept up to a habitable condition.

The general character of defects was want of repair, causing dampness, and want of painting and decoration mainly. The Inspectors have managed to get serious nuisances remedied for the most part. A serious condition is the dampness of many houses in the "Marsh" district due to the proximity of the floors to the ground water.

The list of notices issued indicates the extent of the housing work of the Sanitary Staff.

### UNHEALTHY AREA.

No action can be taken as regards this area of 12 houses until accommodation is available elsewhere. The approximate population is 43. The area includes Nos. 1 to 8 Southwark Cottages and 244 to 250 Seaside.

In addition the following 13 houses are unfit for habitation and irreparable : Sidley Mews, Two tenements ; 1 and 2 Victoria Garage, Seven tenements ; Cavendish Place Garage, Three tenements ; 60 Meads Street ; and the 12 Hutments at St. Anthony's Hill.



## BYE-LAWS.

There has been no difficulty with regard to these.

The Sanitary Inspectors carry out the housing duties in regard to existing houses, under the Medical Officer of Health, and the Sanitary and Public Health Committee.

## APPENDIX.

## 1. Unfit dwelling houses.

Inspection. (1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	2135
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ..	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	25
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.. .. .	177

## 2. Remedy of Defects without service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .. .. .	944
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## 3. Action under Statutory Powers.

(a) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919 :—

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	40
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit :—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	35
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	—

(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Order became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close .. ..	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. ..	132
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) By owners .. ..	102
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners .. ..	1
(c) Proceedings under Sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, 1909 :—	
(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	—
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling houses having been rendered fit .. ..	—
(4) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(5) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..	—

### BLIND PERSONS.

When the Blind Persons Act, 1920, became law the Council appointed a Statutory Committee to administer its provisions. This Committee includes six members of the Council and four co-opted members, one of the latter being nominated by the Board of Guardians.

The Committee's scheme approved by the Ministry was published in my report for 1921.

During 1924, the Committee's visitor has paid frequent visits to all cases except those who did not wish attention, and her report is as follows :—

The work of visiting and helping the Blind has been more effectively carried out during the last year than in either of the previous ones. The Social Welfare Committee has been most energetic in finding regular visitors for those of the blind who appreciate being read to, taken for walks, etc., and in many cases gifts of clothes and little luxuries have given much pleasure.

During the year, Alderman Simmons has entertained the Blind on the Pier and at Horeham Road, for the latter excursion Mrs. Garton Jenkins provided a motor coach and this greatly added to the enjoyment of everyone.

Miss Ainsworth's pupils for Braille have numbered seven, one of whom is an old lady of 73 and she is making great progress. Three are deaf as well as blind, but they are getting on slowly but surely.

The Social Welfare Committee has been sufficiently in funds to make small weekly grants in nine cases where the weekly income was less than £1. Funds have been greatly helped by a grant from the Local Flag Day and a substantial gift through Miss Thornton. Members of the Committee have been energetic in collecting from their friends.

I have been able to keep in touch with all the Blind by various methods as a number of them cannot be visited in their own homes. The number of visits paid is approximately 153.

M. R. APPS, *Visitor*.

Of the 67 blind persons on the register at the end of 1923, 4 have died, 1 has been transferred to the Barclay Workshops at Brighton and one has left Eastbourne permanently. Six new cases have been added to the register, making a total of 67 in the following age groups :—

Age Group.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years .. ..	—	—	—
Between 5 and 15 .. ..	2	2	4
Between 15 and 25 .. ..	4	3	7
Between 25 and 65 .. ..	15	21	36
65 years and upwards ..	9	11	20
Totals .. ..	30	37	67

Is is satisfactory to note the comparatively small number of young blind persons.

Of the 67 blind persons, 23 are totally blind, the remainder having a varying amount of sight in all cases insufficient to enable the persons concerned to earn a livelihood.

The present conditions as to occupation are :—

(a) Children under school age .. .. —

(b) Children of school age .. .. 4

These are at :—

Public Elementary Schools (not totally blind) .. .. 1

Blind School, Southsea .. .. 2

Not at School (otherwise defective) .. 1

(c) Persons of an age and condition for Institutional Training :—

In Institutions .. .. 1

(d) Persons receiving Home Instruction in—

Chair caning .. .. 4

Basket Making .. .. 1

One case was sent to the London Association Home for the Blind for instruction on 31st January, and remained until 19th May, but it was found that he was unsuitable for training.

During 1924, materials for basket making and chair caning were supplied in five cases.

Assistance with regard to clothing was given in one case.

The Local Committee keeps in touch with the Metropolitan and Adjacent Counties Association for the Blind.

The amount expended under the scheme for the year 1924 has been £61 and a provision of £90 has been made in the estimates for 1925.

In addition to the Statutory Committee which has been appointed under the Act, a Voluntary Committee was also re-formed in 1921 to look after the social interests of the blind, and to give temporary assistance both monetary and otherwise, which would not be provided under the Act.

This Committee has undertaken individual social visiting and entertainments have been given.

At the Free Library there are books in Braille which are changed as required, but the Council makes a grant to the National Lending Library for the Blind in London, and it has been found more convenient to change books direct. Of the Eastbourne blind, 27 can read Braille, and arrangements are made to teach others if required.

During the year the Council allowed 37 of the blind free 'bus tickets and free chair tickets for the Parade.

Home training arrangements are not yet satisfactorily completed in the Home Counties. The Council has arranged to combine, if possible, with neighbouring districts for efficient home teaching. A blind teacher has given some lessons to 5 persons.

# **APPENDIX.—CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH DURING YEAR 1924 (Nett Deaths).**

Causes of Death.	Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring in or beyond the district.						
	All ages. 2	Under 1 year. 3	1 and under 5. 4	5 and under 15. 5	15 and under 25. 6	25 and under 65. 7	65 and upwards. 8
1							
Cerebro Spinal Fever .. ..	2	—	1	—	—	1	—
Chicken Pox .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Measles .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. ..	3	1	1	—	—	—	1
Epidemic Influenza .. ..	16	—	—	—	—	6	10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .. ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Euteric Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis) .. ..	37	—	—	—	9	25	3
Other Tubercular Diseases .. ..	7	—	2	2	1	2	—
Cancer, Malignant Disease .. ..	82	—	—	—	1	37	44
Bronchitis .. ..	40	1	—	—	—	8	31
Pneumonia .. ..	22	4	1	—	2	8	7
Rheumatism .. ..	6	—	—	—	1	2	3
Alcoholism, Cirrhosis of Liver .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Premature Birth .. ..	20	20	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents .. ..	10	1	—	—	1	6	2
Suicides .. ..	4	—	—	—	—	4	—
Total of above .. ..	253	27	6	3	15	99	103
All other causes .. ..	344	12	5	5	3	90	229
All causes .. ..	597	39	11	8	18	189	332









